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BIRTH.

10th December, Canton, the wife of Dr. E. C. D'YVENPORT, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On November 8, at San Francisco, Cal., JAMES D. SULLIVAN, formerly of Shanghai, to JOSEPHINE GENEVA HAYES, of San Francisco, Cal.

On December 10, at Shanghai, LEOPOLD CHARLES FELLGOWES, of the London Mission, Huangpu, son to the late Daniel Tomkins, of Great Yarmouth, to MARY KATEY, daughter of the late John Stratford, of Wormley, Herts, England.

DEATHS.

On December 11, at Kaitang, MARY GRIER BLAIR, eldest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. Mercer Blair, age six years.

On December 15, WILLIAM CHARLES FURSMAN, at Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

DEPARTURE OF SIR MATTHEW NATHAN.

(15th December.)

To-day signalled the departure from Hongkong, upon a voyage of recuperation, of our universally popular Governor, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, who proceeded by the mail-steamer *Levantha*, south to Singapore, and thence to Java, where, doubtless, a sojourn in the garden-like heights above Batavia, will serve to restore him to that "normal" condition of robust health and activity, which was so severely endangered by his deplorable accident upon the Polo-ground, on the 5th of November

last, an accident which, we were, came nearer to losing this Colony the services of a most able administrator, and out Colonists a sympathetic and beloved chief and friend, than has been officially admitted. Since Sir Matthew Nathan came among us a little over two years ago, he has made the influence of his personality among us, from highest to lowest, felt in a way that none of his predecessors has ever done. In a word, he and his sympathetic administration have so moulded and fitted themselves to the wants of Hongkong, executive and social, that Sir Matthew has become part of the Colony and the Colony part of the Governor, one and indivisible. As a keen and able soldier, as an English gentleman of the best type, as an administrator of splendidly statesmanlike qualities, which should serve to lift him into the highest rank, and as a man whose right hand, where philanthropy and charity are in question, does not know what its left fellow is doing, the enforced absence of Sir Matthew Nathan from our midst, if only temporary, will, nevertheless, be most keenly felt by all classes, of society, and in wishing his Excellency "God speed" and a safe return among us in full possession of his bodily strength and mental vigour, we feel that we but feebly express the sentiments of each man, woman and child of the community. To-day, at 2.30 p.m. (the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, was sworn in as Officer Administering the Government of the Colony during the absence of H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan. Of Mr. May, who is so well-known to Hongkong, nothing is needed to be said, though it may be recalled that he has held a similar position, viz., during the interregnum which spaced the departure of Sir Henry Blake and the arrival of Sir Matthew Nathan. During that period Mr. May carried out the duties of Officer Administering the Government with most conspicuous ability, and he may well be depended upon, from his long and varied experience of Colonial administration, to direct the affairs of the Colony during the regretted absence of Hongkong's Governor.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Reference to our Canton notes in another column will convince readers of the determination, which has seized one section of the Chinese at Canton, to nullify the recently concluded agreement for the construction of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The suggestion emanated from the Cantonese in Shanghai that the agreement was far too advantageous to the Britishers to allow of the Chinese consenting to its terms without protest. It was accordingly proposed that a joint memorial should be presented to the Waiwup by the Chinese in Canton and those of their compatriots in Shanghai. This protest, according to our Canton correspondent, was made by telegram on the 13th inst. and it remains to be seen what action will be taken thereon by the Chinese Government. Meanwhile it should be interesting to observe: that the news of the conclusion of the agreement was received with satisfaction in England. The *L. & C. Express* of 16th ult. comments editorially thus:—"Much satisfaction is felt in London at the successful termination of the negotiations concerning the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The conclusion of this long-debated matter is considered a promising sign for the arrangement of other railway negotiations pending in China. As many of our readers well know, this railway is intended to run from the Kowloon territory of the Hongkong Government, which is situated on the mainland of China, to the great city of Canton. The distance traversed by the line will be about 102 miles, and it passes through a fertile and thickly peopled country. It will form the most direct communication between the great port of Hongkong and the flourishing city of Canton. As is well known, the Hongkong Government has for some time past been desirous of furthering the construction of the line. So strongly did it feel on this point that it has, on its own account, started the construction of the portion of the line in British territory, and it will be responsible for the construction of the same. The building of the part in Chinese territory has until now been delayed, owing to the obstructive policy of the Chinese officials, but at last they seem to have given way under the pressure of an enlightened Viceroy, and only the signature of the Chinese Emperor to the edict is awaited, which is largely a matter of form. The ratification of the agreement will involve the issue of a sterling loan for about £1,500,000 on this side, which, in view of the success of other Chinese loans, should be readily responded to by our market when monetary conditions are more favourable."

INDIAN LAWLESSNESS.

(17th December.)

We revert again, in view of the fresh case reported in our issue of Saturday night, of highway robbery by Indians at Kowloon, to our oft-repeated demand that something be done, and done immediately, to put an end to the continual menace which exists to life and property in and around Kowloon, by reason of the presence in the neighbourhood of a large number of parasitical Indian vagabonds who have found their way across to the suburbs to prey upon peaceful citizens and Chinese women on the mainland. These vagabonds are for the most part Sikhs, and turbulent lawless pariahs at that, better and quicker at using a knife than a pick and shovel. Their arrival here seems to date from the commencement of the emigration movement from India towards Vancouver, the

first arrivals in Canada many were promptly sent back by the authorities at Vancouver, to be dumped "on the beach" here, where their numbers have been constantly swelled by further batches from India, who, learning of the rejection of their fellows, have decided not to proceed further, and have become, in their turn, fixtures in Hongkong. We believe that most of these men are better than Chinese coolies for the particular class of work upon which they are engaged, but the value of their labour during the day in no wise compensates for their depredations at night, and while our police may be depended upon to look after their control during the daylight, at night they cannot be expected to do the impossible, since the Indians' camps are scattered all over the foot-hills of Kowloon, in the thick brush, and it would take the combined efforts of all the Kowloon constabulary to patrol them. The case of highway robbery reported on Saturday night, we believe, the seventh or eighth brought to the notice of the Police, and doubtless other cases have occurred which have not been reported at all; while the circumstances of the shocking outrage and murder committed upon the persons of the 3 unfortunate Chinese youths recently in the hills at the back of Hung Hom, point most conclusively to anyone acquainted with the extraordinary bestiality of Indians of this type, to the fact that this frightful crime was the work of some of these lawless, and their work only. It must be borne in mind that, of the inhabitants of Kowloon, the males are absent during the day, and many during a part of the night also, in pursuit of their affairs upon this side of the harbour, thus leaving at all times a number of unprotected women and children at home. With these Indians, fitted by poverty and discomfort for any misadventure, what safeguard is there, even during the daylight, for these helpless ones, in their more outlying homes, against any concerted attack of assault or robbery, if not worse, by these vagabonds? In none of the cases of robbery with violence, which have been brought to the notice of the police, has it been possible for the victims to identify their assailants, since to the average Chinese man each Indian footpad looks like the next. We have, it is true, a law which enables the authorities to deport alien undesirable, but the difficulty and onus of proving, hitherto, any individual or collective case of guilt in the crimes which have been received up to date, renders its application impossible. The only thing which remains to be done, seeing that it is apparently impossible to find and punish the authors of those outrages, which have already taken place, is to take some strong precautionary measure to effectively prevent their recurrence. Since the fact that a free uncontrolled life seems only to bring out and intensify the lower instincts of these Indian vagabonds, let the Police, we suggest, try the reverse system upon them, and shut them up, in compound during the night, under such efficient guard that they cannot move out to do murder or mischief of any kind. It should not be a hard task to find in the localities where these men work a site where a cantonment of matchlocks could be erected within fences, ingress and egress from which should be capable of being regulated at all hours of the day and night by armed sentries specially detailed for this duty. In Cochinchina the French have an excellent way of dealing with coolie-suspects. They are forced to carry small oil lamps when out at night, and we betide any man found out of doors without one. The law has a short and sharp way of treating him. In dealing with vagabonds and reasonably-suspected murderers and thieves, no law can be considered too summary or "blue," and the state of terrorism now existing upon the Kowloon side well warrants, in our opinion, our Police resorting to any severity that will serve to put an end to these repeated outrages. We understand that they have already received instructions to use their revolvers in case of necessity; but where, we ask, does protection for the policeman himself come in when dealing with a mob of ten or more of these fierce and lawless Sikhs? If we cannot find good and sufficient reason to deport them *en masse*, then, we must emphatically say, shut them up under a surveillance so close and severe that a repetition of their outrageous crimes will cease to be possible.

THE OUTBREAK AT THE DAIRY FARM.

(18th December.)

From the statements delivered at the special meeting of the Sanitary Board on Saturday afternoon regarding the outbreak of rinderpest among the cattle at the Dairy Farm, it does not seem that the authorities are agreed as to the cause of the disease. Prompt steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the healthy cows in the Colony but the average reader will be inclined to ask: how the disease entered the Dairy Farm. If the outbreak had occurred at a Chinese dairy one could have understood that there might have been some laxity in the disposal of the cattle and in their treatment; but at the Dairy Farm, where the utmost care and attention are given to the stalling and feeding of the animals, the outbreak is inexplicable. The shareholders of the Dairy Farm are certainly entitled to the sympathy of the community in the vicissitudes which the concern has experienced in the past, and the trial through which the Farm is now passing. It is true that the Government will compensate the company to some extent for resorting to the drastic but necessary measure of slaughtering the infected animals, but it is unlikely that such payment will

cover the actual loss sustained by the Farm, when the expense which will be incurred in replacing the cows, the loss of trade by the withdrawal of the diseased animals from the service of the dairy, and the general disturbance in the business of the Farm are taken into consideration. The concern, admirably managed and watched over with the utmost solicitude by the directors, has been none too fortunate during its period of existence but still it has succeeded, in spite of many difficulties in proving its value to the public and may, at the present time, be considered in the nature of a local institution. The majority of people prefer to obtain their milk supplies from an accredited and well-managed dairy than to patronise the native stock, whose output may be all that can be desired yet whose methods are not always up-to-date or absolutely satisfactory to the fastidious taste. Yet for all the care devoted to the well-being of the animals at the Dairy Farm they are the first to suffer from the insidious disease of rinderpest while the native beasts seem to be immune. Mr. Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, remarked at the meeting referred to that it was a peculiar fact that a Chinese dairy right in the centre of the Dairy Farm, property had been free from the disease for twenty-five years. He went on to say that he had tried to find out the reason, but had to be satisfied with the Chinese dairyman's tale—"Blong my very good joss; I make chin chin." In that happy state of mind the Chinese owner will rest content with the existing condition of things, in all the more, than ever to appreciate the omnipotence of his gods. The result of the outbreak, which has not been overcome, is that the stable boys are locked up with the cows and the infected area is in a state of siege. Even the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon himself has to be especially careful to limit his peregrinations to the vicinity of the Dairy Farm, for it is quite possible that the germs of the disease might be unconsciously communicated by him to other dairies in the Colony. For instance, at Kennedy's Stables, there is a very large number of milk-cows which are as yet uninfected and will probably remain healthy unless some unforeseen accident occurs whereby contagion is spread. It would be in the highest degree regrettable if through carelessness or preventable causes the rinderpest was allowed to attack the dairy section of the Causeway Bay institution, and no doubt effective steps will be taken to guard against such a misfortune. The disease, it may be explained, is a sort of dysentery to which cattle are particularly liable. They waste away in shadow, and the dangerous characteristic of the disease is that it is extremely infectious. The necessity for eradicating the rinderpest by radical measures, such as the destruction of the infected animals and the demolition of the sheds in which they were stalled, is therefore obvious, and the action of the authorities in dealing with the matter as a question of urgent importance is highly to be commended. Of course the Dairy Farm will resume its old position when the disease has been stamped out, but meanwhile it will be necessary to make arrangements for the importation of a fresh supply of cows so that the Colony, and especially the children, may not suffer from any lack of the "lactical fluid," as it is termed, or through the enhanced cost of milk by reason of reduced supplies.

SILVER SMUGGLERS IN MANILA.

When silver began to rise in value and the intrinsic worth of silver coins circulating in the Far East became a question of the utmost moment from the Government standpoint, it became necessary to review the whole position in order that the intrinsic value of the coin should not eventually exceed the face value. In other words, while sterling men were lamenting the reduction in the number of dollars due to them, the governments issuing local currency had to guard against personal loss, and in most cases this was accomplished by a reduction in the fineness of the metal in the coins. The Conant peso of the Philippines was fixed at a certain rate, which, it was expected, would keep the intrinsic value of the currency below its face value—in other words, retain the peso as a token. It was recognised that whenever the silver in the peso exceeded the face value there would be a direct inducement for the unscrupulous to send the local currency out of the country with the object of realising the difference in exchange. The Government of the Straits Settlements dealt with the matter by fixing the value of the dollar at 21.44 in the £, and later on reducing the fineness of the silver in the coin. The Philippine Government fixed the peso at two to the gold dollar, without, however, making any difference in the fineness of the metal. The result was that the intrinsic value of the peso has been in excess of the face value for some time, and several of those who watch the money market have not been slow to take advantage of that fact. Recently it was discovered by the Customs secret service in Manila that, contrary to the law of the country, large sums of money in the form of silver pesos were being surreptitiously exported from Manila. Of course, it is admitted that the Chinese money-changer is one of the sharpest dealers in the market and suspicion immediately fell on them. The peso being at a premium could be sent to Hongkong, and sold at a profit in the form of silver ingots. When the officers of the Customs found that there was a leakage somewhere, they set to work to discover its source, and last week they made a haul which should in some degree compensate them for previous losses. On the afternoon of the 17th inst. when the steamship *Tamag* was just about to sail for

Hongkong, a search was made for articles which it is illegal to export, and the officers of the Customs secret service discovered a sum of no less than 20,650 in Conant pesos carefully hidden away under the Chinese freight clerk's bunk. The money was seized, deposited in the Insular Treasury, and will, no doubt, be confiscated in due course. It appears that for some time past large sums of money were being smuggled out of Manila. The *modus operandi* was to make up parcels containing a thousand pesos each, conceal them in special pockets, and carry them on board ship where they were hidden away until the vessel reached Hongkong. As there is no restriction against the importation of silver here, the smugglers from Manila were entitled to bring the money ashore and exchange it at a premium, which occasionally stood at 15 per cent. The operations were carried out by a Chinese money-changing syndicate in Manila. They seem to have been highly successful for it is known that at least two sums of 40,000 pesos each evaded the vigilance of the searchers, and it is quite certain that if those amounts escaped attention many others must have passed without notice. In the present instance the detectives found 413 packages of 50 pesos each, the total amounting, as stated, to 20,650 pesos. Had that amount reached Hongkong, the smugglers might have reckoned on a profit of something like £3,000. In Hongkong the money would have been converted into ingots and sold here or elsewhere. Naturally the syndicate will feel chagrined at the loss of their money, but one can understand the temptation to risk the chance of discovery when the profits are so large should the smuggling prove successful. Human nature is still human nature and there are few people who are not smugglers at heart, even if it is only a few grains of opium or a box of cigars that is at stake. It only behoves the Government of the Philippine Islands to remove the cause of temptation by reducing the fineness of the silver in the peso—a course which they have already adopted, for it is worth no man's while to smuggle silver coins out of the country when the profit on their disposal abroad is nil. When the capture in this instance was made, the *Tamag* was allowed to proceed on her way to Hongkong with the discomfited Chinese clerk on board. The law of the Philippines provides for the confiscation of the money and a fine of 10,000 pesos or one year's imprisonment, or both—but considering the extent of the haul it is unlikely that the smuggler will be taken back to Manila for punishment. We believe that the discoverer of the smuggled money is entitled to a reward of one-third of the money, in that case his vigilance would certainly be amply rewarded. Assuming that the two sums of 40,000 pesos which ran the gauntlet safely belonged to the same syndicate, and that the profit was about \$12,000 it will be seen that the loss of 20,000 pesos will not prove such a serious strain on the resources of the smugglers as might at first sight seem probable. It all goes to show, however, that governments with a fixed currency whose intrinsic value is liable to exceed its face purchasing power cannot be too careful to remove the risk of temptation by reducing the exchange silver value of the coins minted by them.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY AGREEMENT.

(19th December.)

From the statement contributed by our correspondent at Canton yesterday, together with reports which have appeared lately in the vernacular papers of North China, there cannot be the slightest doubt that a strong effort is being made by the younger generation of Chinese agitators to formulate a general protest against the ratification of the Agreement framed in connection with the construction of the Kowloon-Canton railway. We read that almost all the schools and colleges in Canton were represented at a meeting held the other day, the special object of which was to petition the Imperial Government to withhold its assent to the Agreement in question; and it would seem that the meeting was practically unanimous in supporting the proposal to enlist the sympathy of the Peking officials in protesting against the conclusion of the Agreement. Such a movement is quite in line with the policy pursued during the past few years by those who object to the control of Chinese undertakings by European Powers. The students are not alone in their effort to induce the Chinese Government to delay matters in regard to the Kowloon-Canton line, for the Boycott Association, which is backed by ample funds, are also reported to have firm objections to the terms of the Anglo-Chinese Agreement, and have already transmitted a telegram to the authorities at Peking asking the Waiwup to represent their views on this subject to the throne. It may be accepted as a fact that the Cantonese are not working single-handed in endeavouring to secure the end they have in view; the probability is that they are following the advice of the reformers in Shanghai, who, again, are stimulated by officials adverse to foreign interference in any shape or form. There is no suggestion that the Kowloon-Canton line should be dropped; the idea at the bottom of the movement is, doubtless, that the railway should be constructed with Chinese capital. It may also be that the Chinese hope in the end not merely to secure the abrogation of the Agreement as at present drafted, but also to obtain control of the entire railway, or, at least, to hinder the work of construction and thus paralyse the efforts of the British Government. The Chinese of the reform

party fully recognise that should the proposed loan from the British Government be accepted the latter would be master of the situation over a considerable portion of the line, and the fact that the repayment of this loan is made to extend over a period of fifty years would preclude them from exercising those powers which they seek to obtain in connection with all national or provincial enterprises. From the British point of view, it is unfortunate that at this stage the construction of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton railway should be further delayed. The project, has hung fire for too long already, and it is only by the energy of Sir Matthew Nathan that a definite start has been made on the British section. Should there be a combined and influential protest submitted to the Waiwup or the Shanghai against the proposed Agreement, the terms of which we published some time ago, there is every reason to fear that the Chinese would succeed in continuing their policy of masterly inactivity. It is essentially to the interest of Hongkong that the line should be completed, if only that the machinations to constitute Whampoa the port of South China should be frustrated. While it is true that Viceroy Chow Fu has definitely expressed himself in favour of advancing the interests of his countrymen in every way, His Excellency has also declared his readiness to co-operate with the British Government in all matters calculated to benefit the provinces over which he rules. That would imply that he is no rabid or bigoted supporter of those who are now proclaiming their objections to the proposed agreement. At the same time, the Viceroy does not exercise that power which was yielded in the past by the head of the provincial government. He is largely in the hands of the merchants and gulls, and although this movement has been engineered by the students of Canton, there is reason to believe that it has the tacit approval of those capable of making their influence felt in the councils of the Government officials at Peking. The question is still in its chrysalis form, but it is another development of the late Viceroy's motto of "China for the Chinese," and as it is very intimately concerned with the future of Hongkong it cannot be too closely scrutinised. For our part we believe that it would prove to the advantage of both parties that the Kowloon-Canton railway should be completed and operated, for a time, at least, under joint control. With regard to the loan, the question of the term within which repayment should be made could be mutually arranged without much difficulty.

SHANGHAI GOWDOWN.

The battle of the godowns at Shanghai continues to be waged with unabated vigour by the meagre minority who opposed the adoption of the scheme to sell the Old Dock property to a company—formed mainly of the shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company—whose object is to convert the land into wharves and godowns. The minority constituted but a tenth part of the shares represented at the meeting of the Dock Company, but by its strenuous denunciation of the scheme it led many to believe that the project was doomed to failure. The result of the voting came as a pleasant surprise to those supporting the idea of handing over the unused Old Dock property to another company, for it indicated that the general opinion of the shareholders favoured the scheme submitted by leaders of the movement. There is no doubt that the conversion of the property will eventually become an accomplished fact, but that does not prevent the objectors from continuing their campaign against the venture, and the latest effort to thwart the promoters is found in the issue of a pamphlet called *The Gowdown*. It is written by the Editor of the erstwhile *Cosmopolitan* magazine and is described as "a journal of finance cents and non-cents," whose avowed object is to crush the new wharf and godown scheme. *The Gowdown* is to be "issued sporadically," which is to say that it will appear at those critical periods when the new concern seems vulnerable to Saracenic raids. What will charm the reader whether in favour of the new company or otherwise is the candour and straightforward slashing style of the writer, who makes no bones about his convictions. He is perfectly certain that those who embark their money in the proposed godowns will lose every cent, and he ridicules the idea that dividends will be forthcoming. "Of course, he is quite entitled to hold his own opinions on the subject, and to state sarcastically that he will devote his massive brain to 'the task of slaying one of the most hideous monsters that ever appeared on the shores of the Whangpoo.' But unfortunately for the writer that 'monster' is very much alive and possesses as much power of resistance as the proverbial sea-serpent. Mr. J. R. Twentynman, the ex-managing director of the Dock Company, is to some extent held responsible for the suggestion now adopted, but conditions have materially altered since the autocrat of Shanghai played ducks and drakes with the affairs of the Company. If it were true that Mr. Twentynman originated the scheme, then it is also true that the interests which were then at stake were in no respect identical to those affecting the shareholders of the reconstructed company. As a matter of fact it was distinctly stated at the meeting of shareholders which was held to discuss the question of selling the Old Dock to the proposed wharf and godown company, that the scheme was initiated by Mr. A. M. Marshall, of the P. & O. Company. Several of the letters which appeared in the Shanghai papers on the subject of the new scheme

most are quoted. While the pamphlet, which is really a sort of commercial *ju dicial* on the Dock Company's scheme, is marked by a certain amount of cleverness, it is not calculated to affect the opinions of those who recognise the essential virtues of the recently adopted resolution. Nothing is submitted to indicate that the new wharf and godown company will fail to compete successfully with the existing godown concerns, and nothing is put forward to shake the views of those who all along have advocated the disposal of that incubus on the operations of the Dock Company—the Old Dock. Since the question of reconstructing the Company first arose some years ago, Hongkong shareholders have consistently argued that the directors should get rid of the Old Dock so that the property which had been lying idle, earning not a penny for the shareholders, and therefore of no value from a dividend-producing point of view, should at last be made a source of profit and possible investment. That end has been obtained by the wharf and godown scheme and that it proved acceptable to the majority of shareholders was made manifest by the overwhelming number of shares which voted for the adoption of the project.

HARBOUR AMENITIES.

With the very best intentions in the world, no doubt, to preserve the amenities of the harbour, the authorities yet succeed at East Point in contravening or, at all events, in sanctioning the contravention of the very laws they set out to uphold. Penalties are imposed on those who wilfully dump rubbish into the harbour, as many a junkmaster knows to his cost. Every one will agree that such a regulation is right and proper, but while the police are busily keeping an eye on the smaller offenders, they fail to notice what is happening at the Eastern end of the city. Several new buildings are in course of erection in the vicinity of the Corinthian Yacht Club, and an inspector is on the spot to direct the building contractors where the rubbish should be deposited. At two points along the shore there are boards informing all and sundry that refuse may not be dumped "East of this." Nothing is said as to the North, with the natural result that contractors carefully keep within the letter of the law and steer clear of the preserved area. But as they have discovered that to the North of the foreshore there is no restriction as to dumping, they proceed thither and litter the beach with tons of rubbish, which gives forth a by no means savoury odour. They seem to be immune from interference, otherwise this anomalous state of affairs would not be allowed to continue a day longer. When the tide rises, as it frequently does, the masses of waste building material, ashes, and other refuse are swept into the harbour, to eddy hither and thither at the will of the water. The result constitutes a perfect public nuisance, and might possibly endanger the safety of the numerous launches which ply in that section of the harbour. The olfactory nerves of the inhabitants in that district are daily offended by the effluvia which arises from the piles of rubbish which await removal by the tide, but as they are a patient and long-suffering people in the East end they tolerate what they cannot redress. The whole difficulty seems to lie in the too definite order appearing on the board, which is presumably intended to instruct the people as to their legal duties. If it were simply laid down that no rubbish must be deposited at any place where it can drift into the harbour then the end desired would be attained. To say explicitly that something cannot be done outside those limits, and that is how the building contractors seem to interpret the instructions. But what about the official who is supposed to see that the law is not infringed in letter or in spirit? Possibly he is unaware of what is occurring beyond the boundaries of his jurisdiction, or is disinclined to overstep the bounds of his duty. Of course that is a very praiseworthy and official attitude to adopt. At the same time it does seem somewhat strange that a junkmaster, or a poor sampan woman should be fined \$25 for dumping a bucketful of refuse into the harbour, while those of larger growth can dump tons of objectionable matter there, or leave it in such a position that it is bound eventually to be washed into the fairway, with absolute impunity. It is certain that the people at East Point would welcome any plan which had for its object the remedying of this administrative defect.

OUR OVERWORKED COURTS.

(20th December.) Much has been heard of late of the work of the local Courts, and the Chief Justice himself has given vent to an expression of opinion that the bench is overworked. It is not only in the Supreme Court that there is a plethora of cases on the register, but the Magistrates in the lower Court have also reason to complain of the lengthy hours they are compelled to sit in order to reduce the calendar. No doubt there is much to be said for the hard-working gentlemen who dispense justice in Hongkong, but it might be suggested that through their own generosity to the members of the bar, they may themselves be to a large extent responsible for the present state of affairs. Anyone reading our news columns must have been struck by the quite remarkable number of cases which are adjourned from day to day or week to week. Whenever a defendant thinks he has a ghost of a chance of postponing the verdict of the Court he pleads for an adjournment in order to consult a lawyer. The bench grants the request and a day is wasted. Then when the case again comes on for hearing the lawyer states that his client has just been engaged and consequently has not had time to receive instructions from his client. Another adjournment, and afternoon wasted. At length the case is on the roll for the third time, and, naturally, one would think that there would be no delay on this occasion. But that only argues one unacquainted with the intricacies of the law, for it will probably

be submitted that the case cannot proceed because the principal, the all-important witness who knows all about the circumstances of the case, without whom justice cannot be done, has departed for Canton and is not expected to return until next week. Of course, the Magistrate graciously acquiesces in the request for another adjournment and the case is allowed to stand over. Perhaps by the end of the year the Magistrate's patience may evaporate and the absconding witness, caught, but all this procrastination and trumped-up excuses—for we fear they are seldom little better—have simply wasted the time of the Court, and consequently, of the community, and preyed upon the indulgence of a complacent bench. At the present moment it is a known fact that the register of the principal Magistrate is crowded with summons cases, extradition cases, and matters of the most trifling kind which have been adjourned from day to day owing to the excuses of counsel. Whenever a case is postponed, it follows that a special afternoon has to be set apart for its hearing, to the dislocation of ordinary business. There are instances when an adjournment is desired for perfectly legitimate reasons, but it should be made absolutely clear to the mind of the Court that such an application for adjournment is legitimate and not a mere attempt to prolong the agony. Time and again, Mr. Justice Wille, has struck a case off the roll either because the solicitor for the plaintiff had forgotten to attend the Court, or the most important books bearing on the evidence had been left behind, or for a hundred and one other reasons. There can be little sympathy for the losers in such instances, for if the Court allows itself to be trifled with and erected into an exaggerated popularity it is not merely lowering the dignity of one of our greatest institutions but it is interfering with the claims of justice. There are lawyers in Hongkong who are invariably ready to open when the Court sits—except, perhaps, on occasions, which arise few and far between, and then sound, solid grounds are presented in support of the application for an adjournment—but, on the other hand, there are lawyers, who, it may be because they are harassed by work, are not always ready to proceed when the case is called. It is therefore for the Judge on the bench to lend an unwilling ear to such requests and to grant them only on the grounds of absolute necessity. That fine old saying: "Let justice be done though the heavens fall" is all very well in its way, but there is no injustice in penalising a client for his own neglect, apathy or ignorance of the common demands of the Court, whether he be the plaintiff or the defendant who is concerned. If the judges were perhaps a little less affable and indulgent there would be fewer reasons for declaring that they are suffering from overwork.

A "BORE WITHOUT ABUSE."

At last, mainly as the result of the *entente cordiale*, the project to tunnel the channel between England and France is assuming something like a practical form. For years the question of the channel tunnel has been in the air, and for years people have discussed the subject backwards and forwards, engineers have produced plans, and innumerable schemes tending to the same end have been evolved, but to no avail. There was always that bogey of a French invasion by way of the tunnel. The majority of Englishmen had been brought up to regard the French as their inveterate and hereditary enemies, and they were always up to some trick to take advantage of their good nature, but that feeling has been washed away principally through the efforts of Edward the Peacemaker. The result is seen in the formation of a Channel Tunnel Company which intends to lay a Bill before Parliament asking powers to proceed with the construction of the tunnel. According to the London newspaper, the Company intends to build a submarine railway which will be connected at Dover with the systems of the South-Eastern and Chatham Companies, and on the French side of the Channel, with the Northern of France and other lines. The tunnel will be lighted and worked by electricity, and land is to be acquired near the Kent shore for the deposit of the excavated chalk. Provision is made for the due observance of all conventions, agreements, or arrangements concluded between His Majesty's Government and the Government of France. So far that looks like business, and the optimists might be inclined to think that the shareholders of a concern which will lead to a vast extension of traffic between England and France might look forward to handsome dividends. The finance writer of the *P.M.*, however, holds a different opinion. He remarks that if the scheme is authorised—and one would think in the present condition of things, the friendly eye with which Parliament regards any enterprise or excursion which is calculated to cement the good feeling between England and France and the undoubted sympathy which the King will give to the proposal—if the scheme is authorised, the writer says, the engineering difficulties will be considerable and may possibly prove too great to render the work practicable. Starting with that pious expression of opinion the finance expert proceeds to say bluntly: "No serious belief can be entertained that the tunnel railway will ever be able to pay a dividend on the capital required." Something of a similar character was said when de Laetere proposed to connect the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, yet there are few undertakings which have proved more remunerative. It was only when the fascinating personality of the French engineer depicted in the language of enthusiasm the immense profits, likely to accrue from his scheme that money began to flow in and he was enabled to complete the canal. At this day the British Government has no better investment than the Suez Canal shares which Beac himself bought on the timely hint of De laetere of the *Times*. The *P.M.* writer observes that "it is indeed hardly likely that anything can be done, unless national credit is pledged." In this respect the Channel tunnel is in the same category as the "Liberty railway" and the "Dunlop tunnel." These great works can never be expected to pay their way, in the ordinary financial sense. Their execution, only becomes feasible if nations believe them to be of sufficient national or international advantage to warrant putting forward national funds. It is this class of undertakings that the Channel tunnel is ever carried out, must probably be long. The question, as to the amount of capital called to be necessary for the construction of the tunnel will be shown in the light which is to be laid before the House of Commons, and from that may be estimated the likelihood of

being carried out. Whether the work is carried out by private enterprise or by the two nations making concerned is a matter of little moment to the main issue. The point is that the project has assumed a shape and form and some steps have been taken to effect it. A handsome writer has remarked that the question of the channel tunnel has been a great bore in the past; it seems probable that it will be a still greater bore in the future.

BLACK OUTLOOK FOR STERLING PAID EMPLOYERS.

(21st December.) When the upward tendency in the value of silver began last year it was generally believed that the enhancement was merely momentary interest and that the market would soon return to its normal level. The "increase" has been steadily proceeding, however, and there is no indication that it has reached its highest point. Indeed, the signs are all the other way, and competent authorities are quite convinced that the white metal will spring several points to the better within the next few weeks. On account of the difficulties of the situation operators in bullion are not at all anxious to entertain a market which is exhibiting abnormal features. There is a steady demand for silver in America both by the Government for coinage purposes and by private individuals for commercial requirements. As an evidence of the opinion held by competent authorities in the United States the views of Mr. G. W. Roberts, one of the directors of the U. S. Mint may be quoted. In an interview Mr. Roberts said: "Silver is going to reach a certain point, and then it will fall. It is a question of when, but I believe that the price of silver will fall within a year, and that the price of the metal will make it worth while. And, further, let me state, this is no speculative or boom market. The price of 77 cents today is a price of 77 cents today, and it will steadily advance a point at a time until it is touched." Starting from the premise that the enhanced value of silver will lead to the reopening of mines in the Western States, Mr. Roberts hardly reaches a logical conclusion if he believes that silver will then remain steady or even stand at the same rate as it stands today. With the ample supply of the metal flowing from the supposed local sources in America and Mexico it is incredible that the enhanced value of silver should become a stationary quotation. Many years have passed since the mines were closed down as unprofitable ventures and to reopen them now means the expenditure of a vast amount of money and labour, and certainly could not be accomplished for months to come. The statement by Mr. Roberts that the price of silver will fall is, in the centre of the silver belt, where people think in silver ingots and talk nothing but silver. It may, therefore, be that he was willing to pander to a pardonable fallacy, and to bolster up the theories enunciated by the redoubtable W. G. Bryan. However that may be, we have the obvious fact that silver is still on the upward grade and there is nothing to show that it will recede for some time to come. Those who are adversely affected by the advance may not derive much consolation from this state of affairs, especially as it is shown that while silver is rising gold is falling, bringing in its train, as a writer has asserted, "the decline which has long been apparent in the value of gold." In New York dealers in silver have advanced their catalogue prices to ten per cent, and the rehabilitated metal is experiencing an unusual amount of attention in Europe. Looking at the matter from a local standpoint the enhanced dollar has not brought increased advantages to those who are in receipt of the local currency, while it has worked havoc with the sterling paid men. To the ordinary mind it would seem natural that in consequence of the inflated value of the dollar the cost of goods would be reduced. On the contrary, prices for nearly all commodities in Europe, and certainly in the nature of Christmas luxuries have risen at the same rate as they stood at last year and in several cases the prices have actually advanced. The cost of living, in the same way, is no difference in the rents, although in many cases the landlords are in Europe reaping a reward to which they can lay no just claim; and, indeed, we are in exactly the same position to-day so far as the spending power of the dollar is concerned. It occupies this time last year. One is inclined to wonder whether there will be any change in the position should the dollar fall to three shillings? Probably it would be difficult to secure a decrease in the price of articles of local production, owing to the difficulty of convincing the native labourer that a dollar has a fluctuating value and that eight times this year are equal to the twelve they received a couple of years ago. But in the case of articles of foreign manufacture there is absolutely no reason why prices should remain at the old figures. The cost of the better class Chinese and nearly all European demand extensively in foreign products which presumably have been purchased at the present rate of exchange; few will assert that they find much difference in their monthly accounts. Here and there, foreign establishments have announced reductions but they are in the minority. The fact that most hotels have reduced the price of their liquor amounts to a reduction of over 10 per cent, is tantamount to a confession that they were abashed at the immense profits they were gaining at the expense of the public. If then, merchants were able to sell their goods three or four years ago at a certain price and continue to sell similar goods today at the same rate, there are no associations composed of those engaged in separate callings in Hongkong where there are no home, where matters affecting the various trades can be discussed and regulated and prices lowered or raised by general agreement. Then there might be something like unanimity among dealers, but as it is we have to accept individual opinions which seldom agree in favour of the consumer. The rising dollar may be a blessing to those who are not affected by it, but to those who, like the majority of people, are paid in the currency of the country and spend every cent they earn, but it most certainly does seriously affect the unfortunate goldie, making it all in all the generality of people prefer to be paid in silver or in sterling, or at least to have something like a stationary value, than to endure the perturbation induced by the present fluctuating dollar.

CHINESE BLACKMAILERS.

One of the misfortunes of the rich is the lack of sympathy they receive at the hands of the public generally should they become the victims of some such dodgy swindle. The very fact that they have attained wealth as the result of their own exertions constitutes an offence in the eyes of the vulgar and renders them, the prey of those who would rather steal than work. Now and again, shadows of the lives of the wealthy Chinese are seen in the local papers, and it is a sad thing to find that they are the victims of such swindles.

Instances of blackmailing, which goes on continually. The plans of operations seem to have been evolved of recent years and is, indeed, founded on a principle which is indigenous to China. As related by those who have been victims, blackmailing is the most effective and extremely simple and extremely effective. A Chinaman arrives in Hongkong from the interior of the neighbouring provinces, and in course of time comes in contact with those having means, such as to be found everywhere in the city. Naturally he is prepared to follow the advice of his astute friends who always seem to have money and yet never dress of working for it, as he had to do when living in his native village. A few questions judiciously put bring to light the clan to which the newcomer belongs and in a short time he is initiated into a society of rapacious men who live by their wits and from all accounts make a very good living at the game. When the "victim" has given a promise and extensive account of his village, the headman there, the events which have occurred during the past few years, the history of the men who have left and are now living in luxury in Hongkong, when in fact he has been pumped dry of reminiscences, the gang to which he has become attached is ready to begin operations. An elderly, long-tongued, long-coated scamp makes his way to the house of a Chinese gentleman and begs the loan of anything between \$100 and \$1,000 in order to tide over difficulties which are oppressing him for the moment. He represents that he is a clansman of the gentleman and is prepared to rectify his career from his birth, also the antecedents of his proposed benefactor. The plausibility of the racial may succeed in inducing the merchant to make a loan of the sum asked for, but on the other hand he may have heard the same story before, only with less verisimilitude, and refuse to part with his money. The stranger departs and the real character of the hand to which he belongs becomes evident. The merchant or taipan, or whatever he may be termed receives a note by hand informing him that unless he hands over a certain sum by a specified date, and never errs on the side of moderation, his days are numbered. Should a reply be sent to the effect that he has not so much money at command he is abruptly told he can beg, borrow or steal it, but he must get it. And the merchant gets it somehow or another. It may be asked: Why is no attempt made to discover the whereabouts of the miscreants? The bearer of the note could be followed and the abode of the blackmailers ascertained by police. The fact seems to be that the wealthy Chinese are thoroughly cowed by the audacity of the scheme, and are quite convinced that if they fail to accede to the rapacious demands of these scoundrels they will be murdered by stealth. They do not even call in the aid of the police, for they argue that if one of the blackmailers happened to be caught the others would take speedy revenge. It seems probable that a state of things should exist in law-abiding Hongkong, but we speak by the book when we state that there is no hallucination about the matter. No one could understand it in Canton or any Chinese-governed city, where the underlings of the officials and the officials themselves follow the "get-rich-quick" idea by plundering the mercantile class, but in a British trade centre it is not merely absurd but absolutely ridiculous. Nevertheless, the police are well aware of the existence of these blackmailing gangs but they are powerless to interfere, the victimised parties make no complaint regarding their losses. The blackmailers leave their toll and it is paid with far more promptitude than a European pays his taxes. A case occurred the other day which shows the straits to which respectable Chinese gentlemen may be brought by the shuff of a local official received in the name of a well-dressed stranger who upon a yarn about his relationship, referred to the distinction of being a clansman, gave finger-nail sketches of the old village, and wound up with the usual demand for money. He had wanted \$1,000. The shuff protested that he had no ready cash and declined to adopt the philanthropic role. Thereafter, within two hours, a note was handed him by a boy, who remained for a well-dressed stranger, who retained some dark threat of a speedy death unless the requirements of the shuff were complied with. The shuff, who is really a poor man, gathered together his savings of some \$500 and managed to get the remainder, about \$700, from his friends and relatives. Now he is in debt and likely to remain so for some considerable time unless he wins the lottery or falls heir to the estate of a rich relative. The spoliation appears to be going on all the time and the shuff are impotent. It is believed that there is a secret society at work, but nothing can be proved and nothing can be done until the despoiled themselves combine to rid the Colony of these scoundrels. That it can be done is no obvious that it is needless to labour the point. That for these parasitical pests are hounded out of Hongkong the better off it will be for the social and moral health of the Colony.

THE KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

The tardy announcement that the police authorities were offering a reward for information regarding the murderer of Mr. J. R. Craik, who was engaged at the Kowloon Dock, has been received with a certain amount of melancholy interest. The announcement, however, was over before they appealed to the cupidly of the informer, but it appears they had sound and solid reasons for adopting that attitude. The question was considered whether it would be wise to offer a reward for information regarding the murder of Mr. Craik, who was engaged at the Kowloon Dock, has been received with a certain amount of melancholy interest. The announcement, however, was over before they appealed to the cupidly of the informer, but it appears they had sound and solid reasons for adopting that attitude. 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DEPARTURE OF H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

HON. MR. F. H. MAY SWORN IN.

15th inst.
By the English mail steamer, the P. and O. *Dravaka*, His Excellency the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., left the Colony for Singapore, en route to Java, whither he proceeds on a health-seeking trip, under the advice of his medical advisers. The departure of His Excellency the Governor was quite informal, only the members of the Legislative Council, and a few personal friends assembling at Blake Pier, to wish His Excellency God speed, and a speedy return to his usual good health, and an early return to this Colony, which wishes him an echo in the hearts of all here without a doubt.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

At half-past two o'clock this afternoon the members of the Legislative Council assembled in the Council Chamber for the purpose of witnessing the swearing-in of Mr. F. H. May as Officer Administering the Government. As usual his Honour the Chief Justice administered the oaths. Mr. May then standing by the Governor's chair took the oath of allegiance, the oath of office and the judicial oath. After the three oaths had been administered, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government said he felt sure that all present would join with him in regretting the circumstances which had necessitated the occurrence which they had just witnessed, and would be unanimous in wishing the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, a most successful health-seeking trip, and a speedy return to his seat of Government. (Applause.) The members present adjourned for a meeting of the Executive Council.

The members of the Legislative Council present were: Hon. Mr. H. J. Gompertz, Attorney General; Hon. Mr. M. A. Thomson, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, and Mr. A. G. Fletcher, Clerk of Councils. Others present were Mrs. Atkinson and Miss Carr, Mr. T. Scoble Smith, Sir Paul Chater, and Mr. A. Seth, I.S.O.

THE FORMALITY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

We are requested to state that during the Governor's absence, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government will not reside at Government House, and that it is unnecessary for residents in the Colony, and others, who have already written their names at Government House during the current year, to call upon the Officer Administering the Government or upon Mrs. May, as wife of the Officer Administering the Government.

Those who have not already called at Government House and wish to do so will be good enough to write their names in the Governor's book which is still kept there.

The following *Gazette Extraordinary* was issued this afternoon:—"I hereby notified that, His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong, and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, having left the Colony this day, the prescribed Oath of Office were administered by His Honour the Chief Justice in the presence of the Executive Council to the Honourable Mr. Francis Henry May, Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order and Colonial Secretary of the Colony, and that Mr. May thereupon assumed the Administration of the Government in virtue of His Majesty's Commission given at the Court at St. James's on the fourteenth day of October, 1903."

"A. G. M. FLICKER, Clerk of Councils."

COUNCIL CHAMBER.

15th December, 1906.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. BROADWOOD.

NEW GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING.

15th inst.

By the P. and O. s.s. *Simla*, which came into port this morning, there arrived H.E. Brigadier-General R. G. Broadwood, C.B., who comes to take up his appointment as General Officer Commanding the Forces, in succession to Maj.-General Villiers Hatfield. On the arrival of the *Simla*, Colonel Dainoff accompanied by his staff proceeded on board in His Excellency the Governor's launch to meet the distinguished officer, who immediately landed and proceeded to the Hongkong Hotel, where he took up his residence (temporarily), until Headquarters House renovation has been completed for his occupancy.

DAIRY FARM CATTLE.

UNDERPAST EXTENDING AT POKFULAM FARMS.

15th inst.

In connection with a letter received by the Sanitary Board from the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, in which he states that the cattle disease at the Dairy Farm sheds at Pokfulam has extended to other sheds, a special meeting of the Sanitary Board was called for at half-past twelve o'clock, to-day, to declare No. 6 shed an infected area. The report reads:—

Hongkong, 15th December.
I beg to report that the sick cows at the Dairy Farm at Pokfulam in No. 5 shed have been destroyed according to the Board's instructions, buried in lime, and the shed disinfectant.

I regret also to have to report that the disease has now extended to the nearest shed, about twenty yards away—No. 6 shed. In this shed there are eighty-two animals. Of these two are sick. I have had them taken out of this shed and put into No. 5 shed where the disease just appeared. I have closed No. 6 shed, provisionally, and recommend that the Board declare it an "infected area," as in the case of No. 5 shed. I beg to ask for authority to engage two watchmen to ensure that no communication exists between the infected sheds and the outside.

To limit the spread of the disease, the following steps have been taken:—

Every shed on the farm is being treated with an infected shed, in that the shed is kept locked with the cowboys inside and a separate lot of boys used to carry milk from the sheds and bring food to the cows.

The stock at "Midway" is being removed to Sancho's villas and housed in temporary makeshifts. This divides the cattle on the farm into two lots with a mile space between. I am also trying the effect of serum inoculations.

ADAM GYSON, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon.

This report, having been submitted to the President of the Board, a special meeting was called.

The President read the letter to the meeting, and a resolution was passed declaring No. 6 shed an infected area, and sanctioning the engagement of the watchmen mentioned in the veterinary surgeon's report.

THE CURSE OF KOWLOON.

INDIAN HIGHBIDERS AT WORK AGAIN.

15th inst.

Not many days ago we reported a robbery, perpetrated by Indians, in which two poor ricksha coolies after dropping their fares at Mau-tau-wai village, near Old Kowloon City, were severely beaten and robbed of all they possessed. To-day, we have to report another of these outrages which occurred near the scene of the last robbery, and in which a number of Indian scamps played the leading part. It is to be greatly regretted that the revolver which was fired by a European constable at one of the fleeing rascals suddenly went defective and failed to bring down the fugitive. If it did not we believe that the high-handed behaviour of these scoundrels would have been ended there and then. However, the police at Yau-mai, who deserve great praise, have succeeded in capturing one Indian, who alleges that he is a watchman in the employ of the Steam Laundry, on suspicion of being implicated in last night's robbery, and we hope that a very careful inquiry will be made before this man is released from custody. Matters have now reached such a stage that these Indians practically run the peninsula. Policemen have got to be armed to the teeth, and we hope that a very careful inquiry will be made before this man is released from custody. Matters have now reached such a stage that these Indians practically run the peninsula. Policemen have got to be armed to the teeth, and we hope that a very careful inquiry will be made before this man is released from custody.

The behaviour of a band of Indians last evening towards a respectable Chinese gentleman who was making his way to the police station, seems that the gentleman in question, whose name is Leung Sze, a married builder, residing on the Sai Kung Road, near Kowloon City, was on his way to Yau-mai in licensed ricksha No. 157. At about half-past seven o'clock when he reached Tai Shek Ku, not far from the spot where the two ricksha coolies were "held up" recently, three Indians, all of whom were dressed in white, sprang out from the hillside, and called upon the ricksha coolie to stop. The coolie, in fear of his life, dropped the shafts of his vehicle, and disappeared into the darkness. One of the Indians walked up to the ricksha, and seized the fare by his queue. Another got hold of the Chinaman by the right hand, and together they dragged him out of the vehicle, at the same time thumping the man. While the two Indians held down the matched builder, the third man searched the Chinaman and stole a purse containing one \$10 bill, \$15 in \$5 notes, a receipt for \$70 from Mr. O. J. Thomson, solicitor, and other things. After that they turned and fled in different directions. At that moment a European constable, hearing the cries of the unfortunate man, rushed to the scene, and saw one of the Indians making as fast as he could down the road in the direction of Yau-mai. He gave chase, and finding that the Indian was faster, he pulled out his service revolver and fired two shots at the fleeing Indian. At that moment something went wrong with the revolver. What was the flaw is not known, but there are a few who think that the flaw was on the part of the officer. Such is not the case, for the person who held the revolver on this occasion is known to be one of the finest revolver shots there are in the Force. However that may be, the report of the discharge of the revolver frightened the Indian and he disappeared among the bushes. Two Indian constables, who also heard the report, repaired to the scene and helped to escort the unfortunate Chinaman to the Police Station. The police went out afterwards and arrested an Indian on suspicion of being concerned in the "hold up." Although the matched builder cannot identify this man the police have decided to hold him until he can clear himself.

The mere statement of such a possibility is enough to alarm those who have any business relations with the Chinese merchants; for the case may arise every day in this Colony; though apparently it has not yet been brought before the Courts. The mere statement of the possibility shows, too, how careful the Courts must be in applying English principles of law to circumstances which the framers of that law never dreamed of, and which have little or no analogy with the circumstances to which it is usually applied. In this, and as I say, in probably a multitude of other cases of daily occurrence, there is one consideration which so far as I am aware, has not been considered in England—the employment of a foreign intermediary at different stages of negotiations conducted in two languages, neither party understanding the language of the other, and I think the question really turns on this—what is the true function of the Chinese intermediary? Is he broker throughout the negotiations? or does he assume another character at any stage of them—and, if so, what is the law applicable to this state of affairs?

In the present case the Chinese merchant has repudiated the contract because the condition as to the term of delivery incorporated into it by the intermediary was not fulfilled. He bases his repudiation on the principle I have just referred to that a principal is under certain circumstances, liable for the fraud of his agent. He does so also on another ground—that there was a mistake, that the parties were never "ad idem," and therefore there was no contract at all. He does so, thirdly, by reference to the principle, recently laid down by the Court which decides which of two innocent parties is to suffer, where damage has been caused by the fraud or mistake of an intervening third party. It sometimes happens that two or more principles of law seem equally applicable to a given set of circumstances. This may be perfectly true; but, as I have pointed out in another case, you may get the affirmative answer from one or other or all, according as the facts are more or less fitted to the principle; but if one principle gives a negative answer, you may feel fairly confident that the others will not give you a positive answer; or that if either of them appears to do so, there is a fallacy somewhere in the argument.

Before examining the case more closely I want to say one word on the subject of such contracts as the present. Commercial contracts between Europeans and Chinese are difficult to conclude where neither party knows the other's language sufficiently for contractual purposes, and a Chinese intermediary is inevitable. But the conditions under which such contracts are entered into seem to me to impose certain duties on both sides, duties to at least attempt to understand and safeguard themselves from the risks of misunderstanding. It is useless for one side to go into the box and rely on his own want of understanding. Nay more, this duty seems to me to apply not merely to understanding the terms and conditions of the contract, but also the subject matter of it. It is really useless for Chinamen who enter into contracts with Europeans to rely entirely on what, in the colonial vernacular, is called "my no say." In this case this was carried to excess. A man, who has been in the sugar trade for 20 years, wishes me to believe that he does not know the difference between beet and cane sugar; that he thinks cane sugar is grown in Europe, and that some sugar is extracted, so he has been told, is extracted from trees or timber. The role of Simple Simon was carried to an extreme point; and it is well that Chinese merchants should understand that the Court gives them credit for too much astuteness in their commercial dealings to believe in it. Commerce between the East and West would soon come to a standstill if it were allowed to prevail. This merchant, however, wanted me to believe something more; that he did not understand the times and seasons of the crops, and its influence on the sugar market. This was more plausible. But from the answers he gave to the questions I put to him there was every now and then a glint upon the dark surface of his ignorance which showed me that, though he might not be conversant with all the influences which bear upon the sugar market, he knew a great deal more than he chose to reveal. I am quite certain that he knew what he was doing when he entered into this contract, and why he was doing it.

On the other hand, I am bound to add this word of warning to the European merchants. The system of compradors is so great a practical safeguard that it may have induced a feeling of security in entering into contracts which perhaps the law may hardly justify. But the somewhat nice questions which I am compelled to examine in this case will arise in cases where the European has no comprador to fall back upon, and perhaps an unexpected liability will arise. There had been another practical form of security introduced into this contract—the statement in Chinese that the English words would alone be proof—and I shall have to consider how far this can effect the purpose for which it was introduced.

I now come to the question of law in issue, as it is essential to the proper determination of this case that the principle of law should be

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

On the 14th ult., in the House of Commons, Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now say what are the terms of settlement between the Russian Government and the British owners of the *Knight Commander* and the other British vessels destroyed in the late Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Runciman, who replied on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said: With regard to the case of the *Knight Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and others concerned, His Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The case of other vessels destroyed by the Russian Naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

EUROPEAN AND CHINESE CONTRACTS.

HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING CO. V. TONG TAI FIRM.

17th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Ordinary, delivered the following judgment in the case of the *Holland-China Trading Company v. the Tong Tai Firm*.

THE FUNCTION OF THE CHINESE INTERMEDIARY.

A European merchant sends out his Chinese broker with instructions to conclude a contract with a Chinese merchant with whom negotiations have already been proceeding, the terms of the contract being written in English. The broker, intentionally or by mistake, introduces into the contract fresh terms into the back, and obtains the signature of the Chinese merchant. Is this a contract binding on the broker's principal? Or, putting the case more concisely, send out my agent with instructions to conclude one contract, he concludes another, am I bound by it? The mere statement of the question seems to invite the answer No. But there is a familiar principal which might compel an affirmative answer under certain conditions. A principal is liable for the fraud of his agent, both in contract and in tort, when he has acted within the scope of his authority. In a recent case I had occasion to deal with this proposition, and the point to which the explanation was carried for the purpose of this case was this—The fact that the principal has not authorised the particular act of fraud is immaterial; if the act which has been done fraudulently is within the class of acts which the agent has been authorised to perform, then the principal is liable, otherwise, not. In this respect fraud, mistake, or mis-statement stand on the same footing. It is therefore clear that in the case I have put concisely, and a fortiori, in the circumstances I have specially before me, the principal may be held liable.

The mere statement of such a possibility is enough to alarm those who have any business relations with the Chinese merchants; for the case may arise every day in this Colony; though apparently it has not yet been brought before the Courts. The mere statement of the possibility shows, too, how careful the Courts must be in applying English principles of law to circumstances which the framers of that law never dreamed of, and which have little or no analogy with the circumstances to which it is usually applied. In this, and as I say, in probably a multitude of other cases of daily occurrence, there is one consideration which so far as I am aware, has not been considered in England—the employment of a foreign intermediary at different stages of negotiations conducted in two languages, neither party understanding the language of the other, and I think the question really turns on this—what is the true function of the Chinese intermediary? Is he broker throughout the negotiations? or does he assume another character at any stage of them—and, if so, what is the law applicable to this state of affairs?

In the present case the Chinese merchant has repudiated the contract because the condition as to the term of delivery incorporated into it by the intermediary was not fulfilled. He bases his repudiation on the principle I have just referred to that a principal is under certain circumstances, liable for the fraud of his agent. He does so also on another ground—that there was a mistake, that the parties were never "ad idem," and therefore there was no contract at all. He does so, thirdly, by reference to the principle, recently laid down by the Court which decides which of two innocent parties is to suffer, where damage has been caused by the fraud or mistake of an intervening third party. It sometimes happens that two or more principles of law seem equally applicable to a given set of circumstances. This may be perfectly true; but, as I have pointed out in another case, you may get the affirmative answer from one or other or all, according as the facts are more or less fitted to the principle; but if one principle gives a negative answer, you may feel fairly confident that the others will not give you a positive answer; or that if either of them appears to do so, there is a fallacy somewhere in the argument.

Before examining the case more closely I want to say one word on the subject of such contracts as the present. Commercial contracts between Europeans and Chinese are difficult to conclude where neither party knows the other's language sufficiently for contractual purposes, and a Chinese intermediary is inevitable. But the conditions under which such contracts are entered into seem to me to impose certain duties on both sides, duties to at least attempt to understand and safeguard themselves from the risks of misunderstanding. It is useless for one side to go into the box and rely on his own want of understanding. Nay more, this duty seems to me to apply not merely to understanding the terms and conditions of the contract, but also the subject matter of it. It is really useless for Chinamen who enter into contracts with Europeans to rely entirely on what, in the colonial vernacular, is called "my no say." In this case this was carried to excess. A man, who has been in the sugar trade for 20 years, wishes me to believe that he does not know the difference between beet and cane sugar; that he thinks cane sugar is grown in Europe, and that some sugar is extracted, so he has been told, is extracted from trees or timber. The role of Simple Simon was carried to an extreme point; and it is well that Chinese merchants should understand that the Court gives them credit for too much astuteness in their commercial dealings to believe in it. Commerce between the East and West would soon come to a standstill if it were allowed to prevail. This merchant, however, wanted me to believe something more; that he did not understand the times and seasons of the crops, and its influence on the sugar market. This was more plausible. But from the answers he gave to the questions I put to him there was every now and then a glint upon the dark surface of his ignorance which showed me that, though he might not be conversant with all the influences which bear upon the sugar market, he knew a great deal more than he chose to reveal. I am quite certain that he knew what he was doing when he entered into this contract, and why he was doing it.

On the other hand, I am bound to add this word of warning to the European merchants. The system of compradors is so great a practical safeguard that it may have induced a feeling of security in entering into contracts which perhaps the law may hardly justify. But the somewhat nice questions which I am compelled to examine in this case will arise in cases where the European has no comprador to fall back upon, and perhaps an unexpected liability will arise. There had been another practical form of security introduced into this contract—the statement in Chinese that the English words would alone be proof—and I shall have to consider how far this can effect the purpose for which it was introduced.

I now come to the question of law in issue, as it is essential to the proper determination of this case that the principle of law should be

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER."

On the 14th ult., in the House of Commons, Dr. Shipman asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could now say what are the terms of settlement between the Russian Government and the British owners of the *Knight Commander* and the other British vessels destroyed in the late Russo-Japanese War.

Mr. Runciman, who replied on behalf of Sir Edward Grey, said: With regard to the case of the *Knight Commander*, the Russian Government having declined to reconsider the claim put forward on behalf of the owners and others concerned, His Majesty's Government have proposed that the case should be referred to arbitration by the International Tribunal at The Hague. The Russian Government have not yet replied to this proposal. The case of other vessels destroyed by the Russian Naval forces during the hostilities between Russia and Japan are pending before the Russian Prize Court. His Majesty's Government have, however, reserved the right of further diplomatic intervention, if necessary, after the usual legal remedies have been exhausted by the parties concerned.

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clear before we see whether the facts come within it.

Udell v. Atkinson, which is more often quoted wrongly than rightly, on account of the very misleading headlines in *Liverton* and *Nottingham*, decides the negative proposition that a principal is not liable in an action for deceit for the fraud of his agent if it was beyond the scope of his authority. This was laid down by the so-called dissenting judges, whose opinion however prevailed to maintain the non-suit, the rule for a new trial being discharged. With the greatest respect it is very difficult to appreciate what the true proposition is which the Chief Justice and Wyld J. really laid down. It seems to be better to say that the majority decides the negative proposition, that a principal is not liable in an action for deceit for the fraud of his agent if it was beyond the scope of his authority. This was laid down by the so-called dissenting judges, whose opinion however prevailed to maintain the non-suit, the rule for a new trial being discharged. 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CHUNG SHUN KOO'S BANKRUPTCY.

THAT OIL CONTRACT.

18th inst.

This matter again came up in Bankruptcy jurisdiction this morning, his Honour the Chief Justice presiding.

Mr. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida & Castro, appeared for the creditors, Mr. W. H. Looker, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, representing the trustee, Mr. A. R. Lowe.

Mr. Looker said that as the estate was not a rich one the Trustee did not consider he would be justified in engaging counsel, and he, Mr. Looker, would, therefore, appear for the Trustee.

The creditors had held two meetings and as his Honour had decided that the judgment obtained by Mr. Ho Tung against the bankrupt should be executed, they decided to apply to the Court for either a receiver, or a sale for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Looker then read certain correspondence and said that the creditors did not desire to call another meeting. The Trustee, however, wanted to know what the effect of his Lordship's decision was as regards the property seized by Mr. Ho Tung, under his execution—whether Mr. Ho Tung was entitled to the benefit of the decision on his own behalf, or only to the extent of the debt due to be paid, any surplus to be paid to the Trustee for the benefit of the other creditors. The Trustee had \$1,250.00 in hand being balance of rents received after paying off the interest to avoid the sale of the mortgaged property, and he wished to know if he was to pay that to the estate in return for the money used to pay the back interest, or to repay the money advanced by the bankrupt's brother, or was he to keep it on behalf of Mr. Ho Tung against the mortgage? The Official Receiver and Trustee had received other money on the Elgin Street property and the Trustee wanted to know what to do with it—was it Mr. Ho Tung's, or was it the creditors' money?

His Honour said that Mr. Ho Tung was a judgment creditor and that would entitle him to execution, regardless of the bankruptcy proceedings.

Mr. Slade said that Mr. Ho Tung was not entitled to the rents as he had not pursued his execution to completion.

His Honour said that the best course to pursue would be to hold the money in suspense account until Mr. Ho Tung moved in the matter. He was entitled to apply for the rents, and on that application the questions could be decided.

Mr. Slade said the creditors were very anxious that no money should be paid out of the estate, as that was the fund from which their dividends had to come.

His Honour said he could not give an opinion on that yet and thought it was a matter that should come before the Chief Justice.

Mr. Slade said he thought that any questions raised between the Trustee and Mr. Ho Tung, for both of whom Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon were the solicitors, must necessarily be settled to the prejudice of one or other of the parties.

Mr. Looker said he thought his friend was jumping to conclusions, without any grounds in saying he would advise one client against another.

Cheong Ho Ming, examined, said he was the managing partner of the Tek Tai oil shop. His partners were in Shanghai. The shop had been established in Hongkong long years. Witness personally entered into the two contracts produced. His shop had regular contract forms, with certain chapters entered upon them, and the two contracts produced were made out on those forms. The contracts are not made in duplicate, but each party made their own and then exchanged them. The buyer got his forms from witness. He had never entered into any contracts with Chang Shun Koo before this.

Witness said that he had had cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo, and now you say you had only these two contracts. Witness: I mean that I never had any cash transactions with Chang Shun Koo. The contracts made with others are for delivery on arrival and cash payment. Chang Shun Koo's is for delivery and payment in twelve months from the date. Usually his contracts were for delivery within a few days from date of contract. He had no other outstanding contracts for twelve months like these, and had never entered into any contracts with Chang Shun Koo's. Witness's account filled up the contracts to his dictation. He made entries in his books at the time the contracts were made. Witness produced the book.

It was invariably the practice to engage brokers to arrange contracts. Many customers came and bought the goods on contract themselves. His contracts do not all bear the word "broker." Sometimes they are printed on the forms. He had no regular broker for his business. The two contracts produced were not unusually large transactions. At the present moment he had no contracts outstanding for equally large amounts. He had no outstanding contract now as they had all been carried out, except Chang Shun Koo's.

Mr. Looker: You told us before you had.

Witness: In reality there are no outstanding contracts. I made a mistake before as I did not understand your question.

Mr. Looker: Can you, then, not produce any contract entered into without a broker?

Witness: Yes, I can; some old ones, but they have been put aside and I must have time to look for them.

Witness, continuing, said Chang Shun Koo's contracts were the biggest he had entered into. He never took any sort of security from customers. There were in the market now three descriptions of ground oil for sale. He had two descriptions of oil for sale, his own manufacture and foreign manufacture. He charged a higher price for his own oil. He obtained his foreign oil in Shanghai; his own factory was in Kiangsu. The oil he bought was made in other provinces. Oil is manufactured in very many places, and the price and quality varies. The oil he sold to Chang Shun Koo was oil of his own factory. It is not entered in the contract, but is entered in the order book. The contract simply says "oil." It is not usual to put in the description of the oil in the contract; it is customary to say simply "raw oil."

At this point the Court adjourned for tiffin.

gain money," so he paid that amount; it was not as a percentage of the purchase money. In the other contract Chang Shun Koo paid "bargain money" without being asked to do so. Witness trusted him, so he did not ask for a percentage.

Mr. Looker: Then he could, if he wished to, draw the whole amount at once?

Witness: No, he could not, because the terms of the contract were for delivery by instalments during a period of twelve months. If he wished to take it all at once he could do so on giving two weeks' notice to witness. They always had in hand several thousand piculs of the oil, some here and some in Shanghai, but ready for delivery. He could have delivered the whole quantity to Chang Shun Koo on getting the two weeks' notice, at any time. He always kept between 3,000 and 4,000 piculs on one side, especially to meet any demand from Chang Shun Koo for more oil. Oil goes bad after two years, but it will remain good for that length of time, but would be slightly better when fresh. The Shanghai shop and the Hongkong shop always kept each other informed as to their respective transactions, so each knew the stock in hand in the other shop. There was no agreement that Chang Shun Koo should pay the amount due on delivery; there was a verbal arrangement that he should pay from time to time. When cash was paid it was the invariable rule to give 1% discount, but no arrangement was made specially to that effect with Chang Shun Koo. Witness considered his oil the best in the market, for there was a great demand for it in California. He did not think there was any better or higher priced oil than his in the market. It was the rule to allow half a cent of oil for waste in every picul.

After reading several contracts the examination continued, and was proceeding when our representative left the Court.

The examination of Chan On Ping in the matter of Chun Shun Koo's bankruptcy, and the disputed oil contract was continued at the Supreme Court, on Thursday, before his Honour the Chief Justice, and was continuing until late in the afternoon.

AN ANTI-OPIMUM DEMONSTRATION.

A meeting of Chinese interested in the suppression of opium was held at Chan Suo Gardens last evening, reports the N. C. D. News of 18th inst., when there were about five hundred Chinese present. H. E. Shen Tung, President, and was supported by H. E. Li, Treaty Commissioner, and Mr. Tsung, President of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. Mr. J. C. Alexander, Secretary of the British Society for the Suppression of Opium, addressed the meeting, the Rev. J. Darroch translating his speech into Chinese. Mr. Alexander detailed the steps which led to the pronouncement in favour of the suppression of the opium trade as expressed by Mr. John Morley in his invitation to the Chinese Government to take steps to end the opium trade in China.

The following resolutions were passed:—That this public meeting of Chinese citizens held in Shanghai expresses its dutiful thanks to Their Imperial Majesties, the Empress Dowager and Emperor for their acceptance of the regulations for the suppression of the opium trade and hope that the Imperial Edict will speedily follow. Proposed by Mr. Tsung Tsung-kung, and seconded by the Chairman.

That this meeting of Chinese assembled in Shanghai bears with the deepest satisfaction of the effort of the British Government to assist China in suppressing the opium traffic and desires to thank those British citizens who for many years have been working in England for the attainment of this object. Proposed by the Rev. Cheong Yung-cheek and seconded by Mr. Tsung Tsung-kung.

That this meeting calls upon all patriotic Chinese to join with it in pledging themselves to do all that lies in their power to hasten the time when the taint of opium shall be entirely removed from the Chinese Empire. Proposed by Dr. W. W. Yen and seconded by Taotai Wong Kok-shan.

M. J. CHAPSAI.

M. M. CO'S SHANGHAI AGENT.

The Shanghai Times of 12th inst. says:—A number of friends welcomed last night at the Shanghai Club to dinner one who for many years has won and retained the respect and friendship of residents of all nationalities, Monsieur J. Chapais, who for a long period of time has been the Agent in Shanghai of the Messageries Maritimes. Amongst English folks Monsieur Chapais has always been a great favourite, and the writer of this short notice has a recollection of stating that one of the reasons of Monsieur Chapais's great popularity is that he has ever been a typical Frenchman, one proud of his nationality, yet one who in such a kind and gentlemanly manner has furthered not only the interests of his own Company, and his own nationals, but also the welfare of Shanghai institutions in general; in short, it may be said that M. Chapais is one of the fathers of Shanghai. It is not surprising then that at a dinner friendly feeling ran high, and all present joined in doing honour to a guest so much admired and respected.

Covers were laid for fifty, and the dinner Committee comprised the following gentlemen:—Messrs John Prentice, A. McLeod, E. de Bavier, B. A. Clarke, R. C. Theis, A. Lacroix, L. Bridon, G. Henriot and P. A. Schlumberger. Forty years ago M. Chapais was in Paris in the office of the Messageries Nationales de France and afterwards in the Messageries Impériales. He shortly after joined the staff of the Messageries Maritimes. His first post abroad was at Point de Galle, in Ceylon. After a sojourn in Japan, followed by a stay in Calcutta, in the seventies he came to Shanghai, where he has remained ever since, with an occasional trip home.

The breaking of old ties is always a sad event for one so long a resident amongst us, and though M. Chapais retires on a well-earned pension it is safe to say that he will ever look back on his residence in China as one of his happiest memories.

Mr. J. Prentice was in the Chair, last evening, Mr. E. de Bavier occupied the second post of honour and Messrs A. McLeod and Henriot were in other prominent positions at the table. The following was the menu:—

Soup puree de fèves
Sole sauce Hollandaise
Fillet of Beef à la Financière
Woodcock
Roast Turkey and Ham
Potatoes à la Duchesse
Green Peas
Cauliflower, butter sauce
Gooseberry tart and cream
Marschano Jelly.

The proceedings were of a most enjoyable nature, tempered by a feeling of sadness inseparable from such an occasion. The speeches were sympathetic and appropriate, and M. Chapais was visibly affected by the honour shown him and the warmth and sincerity expressed on every side.

INDIAN SERGEANT COM-MENDED.

19th inst.

At the conclusion of the Harbour Office stabling case at the Criminal Sessions this morning, the Hon. the Attorney General said he desired to call the attention of the Court to the conduct of Police Sergeant No. 655, Amar Singh. This man did not know what had happened but seeing a man flying across the road with knife in his hand and jump into the harbour, without stopping to ask the reason, why he immediately followed the man and secured him. He might have been an escaping murderer, and might have escaped but for this plucky act, and therefore he, the Hon. the Attorney General, said he thought a few words from his Honour would do no doubt be very appropriate to the occasion.

His Honour called up Amar Singh and told him his conduct had been very courageous on that occasion, and commended him, and he hoped that he and all Indian police in this Colony would continue to do their duty in the same exemplary manner.

THE WEST POINT STABBING AFFAIR.

SOUTH AFRICAN COOLIES CONVICTED.

19th inst.

After several adjournments the case against the South African coolies who were charged with stabbing two of their compatriots at West Point on the 19th ultimo came to a conclusion at the Magistrate's late afternoon session. The Court found the defendants guilty and convicted them. It will be noted that the case took exactly a month to be decided. This was due to the fact that one of the wounded men, whose evidence it was necessary to have, could not leave hospital for several weeks.

The circumstances of this case, readers will remember, were to the effect that during the earlier part of November a number of repatriated coolies arrived in the Colony from the South African mines. The majority of them were sent to their respective homes up North. While in the Colony part of them lived in a boarding house in Centre Street. On the morning of the 19th ultimo one of the prisoners informed his friends that Lau Tak Shing—one of the complainants—had set upon him, and relieved him of a cheque for £60, his watch and chain and a few pieces of clothing. He begged them to assist him to force Lau Tak Shing to return his property. Five persons then went in search of Lau. They found him in the street in Connaught Road West, with a few friends. Lau denied that he had robbed the man, and a quarrel followed which culminated in a free fight. Knives were brought into play and the two men—Lau and Ngai—were stabbed. The men were found lying in the street by the West Point police, and they were promptly despatched to hospital for treatment. One man was wounded in two places. He had a knife wound, two and a half inches deep, in his back and a deep cut on his thigh. The other man, who appears now in so serious a condition, had a stab wound on his back, just below the right shoulder. Half an hour after the stabbing was done Inspector Collett's men were just in time to arrest five coolies who were putting off in a sampan when the officers reached the quay. The quintette were removed to No. 7 Police Station and charged with attempting to murder one Lau Tak Shing, alias Lau I, and with cutting and wounding one Ngai Tak Sang, causing grievous bodily harm, on the Praya West, on the 9th instant.

Evidence was called by the police. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who appears now in so serious a condition, put up a very strong defence for his clients, but they were found guilty. Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne sentenced the first, third and fourth defendants to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks each. The second and fifth accused, received one day's imprisonment each.

CONDUCT OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

A WOMAN AT THE BOTTOM.

A case which occupied the attention of Mr. F. A. Hazeland for some considerable time this morning was that in which two Indian soldiers, Lal Singh and Bager Singh, H.K.S.B.R.A.—were charged with behaving in a riotous, noisy and disorderly manner at Kowloon last night, whereby a breach of the peace was occasioned. The complainants were Indian policemen, who testified that about eight o'clock last evening, while on duty at the junction of Austin and Robinson Roads, the defendants were seen drinking gin and breaking the law. One of the policemen spoke to the defendants regarding their behaviour. They paid no notice at all when the officer remonstrated with them, and they then closed with him. The policeman sounded his whistle and one of the defendants took to his heels, the policeman giving chase. After a run of about 200 yards the policeman caught up to him, but the latter turned on him and knocked him down, at the same time relieving him of his service revolver, which the law-breaker threw away.

An officer belonging to the same regiment as the accused informed the Court that he was told the defendants and one of the policemen had a quarrel over a woman. His Worship attempted to get that story from the policeman, but failed.

"Do you know the defendant?" asked the Court of the policeman.

"No."

"Did you and the first defendant ever had a quarrel about a woman?"

"No."

"Did your brother have trouble with any of the defendants?"

"No, I do not know," replied the policeman.

The two defendants were called to the witness-box in turn, and the story they related was absurd, according to the Court. They tried to make out that the whole affair was an invention so as to get them into trouble, as the complainants and themselves were never friends. They said that the three policemen were the persons who were drinking gin, not themselves, and denied all that was said by the prosecution.

Inspector Langley sprang up and said that he understood the defendant had said that his policemen were drinking gin on the side of the road. He wanted to know the time when this was alleged to have happened, as he was on patrol and saw the men on their beat that night.

His Worship said he did not believe their story. He bound the first defendant over to the sum of \$100 to be of good behaviour for one year. The second man was discharged.

MESSRS. Noel Murray's cotton yarn report for the 13th inst. states that there is a distinct improvement in the market generally. Outside markets seem to have realised that bottom prices have been reached, and their eagerness to buy has caused a reaction. If this continues the China New Year setting will be robbed of some of its horror.

SALVING THE "KWONGCHOW".

JUNK-MASTERS' WIKED.

17th inst.

At the Marine Court, before Lieut. C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, R. L. Rocha, Junk Inspector, charged Ho Chan, master of the unlicensed junk, King Tak Tsang, and Ho Tsan, master of the unlicensed junk, King On, with wilfully disobeying the lawful order of the Harbour Master by anchoring at a place other than an anchorage for junks, on the 13th inst.

Mr. R. L. Rocha said he was instructed to seize two junks, which were engaged in salvage operations over the s.s. Kwongchow, near the Kowloon Pier, and to order them to leave that locality and proceed to the proper junk anchorage. On the 13th inst., witness found them in the same place and asked them why they had not gone, telling them to go at once. They said they could not do anything until they received orders from their employers. Ho Tsan, master of the King On, said he did not know that, as an unlicensed junk, he had no right to be there without permission. He received an order from the complainant to shift his junk, but was told by his employers not to do so. His employers were the firm of Kwong Yee Lung.

Ho Chan, master of the King Tak Tsang, said he was employed by the firm of Kwong Yee Lung to assist in raising the s.s. Kwongchow, and his employers told him not to take any notice of the Harbour Department to move, but to remain where he was.

His Worship said that the men were in a portion of the harbour where they had no right to be without his permission, and so were trespassers, and acted with contempt by not obeying the order to leave that spot, but taking into consideration that they were hindered by their employers, whom he would deal with later, he ordered them each to pay a fine of \$10 or be imprisoned for four weeks with hard labour, and in the event of the junks remaining still where they were they would be fined the full penalty of \$100 each.

THE "PROTECTOR" AT WORK.

18th inst.

We note that the salvage steamer Protector proceeded to take up a position close to the sunken river steamer Kwongchow on an early hour this morning, and immediately commenced operations for raising her. Divers have been sent down who are busy tightening up the hull of the Kwongchow, and no difficulty is anticipated in raising her when the pumps are got to work. Since she lies upon an even keel in shallow water, with no obstructions about her.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the original contractor for the raising of Kwongchow appears to have tried to place some obstacles in the way of his successors in the salvage operations, in refusing to remove the wreck of the river steamer. These junks were, however, quickly sent to the right-about upon an application being made to Lieut. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, who imposed a fine of \$10 each upon the masters of the junks—which were unlicensed—and promised to give his attention to the refractory owners of the junks later on.

THE BERNERSE ALPS MILK CO. IN HONGKONG.

SAMPLING BUFFET OPENED.

19th inst.

The Bernerese Alps Milk Co., whose factories and dairies are situated near Stalden, Emmenthal, Switzerland, have appointed Messrs. F. Blackhead & Co. as their sole agents in Hongkong for the sale of their produce.

Hongkong residents have had hitherto practically no chance to sample the delicious milks and creams which are produced by this Company and distributed under their trade mark known as the "Bear Brand."

In all, four varieties of produce are conserved by the Bernerese Alps Milk Co., viz., The Bear Brand Natural Milk; The Bear Brand Unsweetened Condensed Milk; The Bear Brand Sterilized Cream, and the B.T.C. Chocolate and Milk.

From to-morrow a sampling depot will be installed by the Agent General of the B.-T.-M. Co., upon the premises of the Savoy Limited, in Queen's Road, where all desirous of sampling the excellence of the Company's products may partake, free of charge, of a glass of their fresh milk, a cup of their chocolate and milk, or a plate of ice-cream. The Company in no way wish to limit their invitations. Everybody is desired to come and to bring his or her friends.

We have had an opportunity of sampling the B. A. Milk Co.'s specialties, and are in a position to say without reserve that we have never before tasted anything to equal them. The milk is no other than fresh full-cream milk, the cream is pure fresh cream, and the Chocolate and Milk is so delicious that the remembrance of it last long after its taste has left the palate. We most cordially recommend Hongkongites to lose no opportunity—pending the month during which the B. A. M. Co. will keep open house at "The Savoy"—to taste these delicious foods to taste to appreciate them. As "good wine needs no bush," so does good milk need no over-advertisement, and in the case of these goods one personal trial is sufficient to satisfy the most fastidious of their purity and excellence.

The Company draw their supplies from their own herds of cows, which graze upon the finest pastures of North Western Switzerland, and the cattle themselves and the sanitation of their depots are under the direct supervision of their own veterinary and sanitary staffs. Their products are according to the report of a strict analysis by experts of the "Lancet" absolutely sterile, and that paper further says:—"The analysis not only sufficiently indicates the genuineness of the preparation but it also shows how excellent the quality of the original product must have been."

The Company prices above all its testimonials one received from H.M. Queen Alexandra, who commanded her Director of Journeys to write:—"Having been so much pleased with this exquisite milk it was decided henceforth to dispense with keeping a cow on board H.R.M.'s yacht and to replace it by the Bernerese Alps Sterilized Milk."

After this nothing remains but to taste and see for oneself, and this lies open to all to do who can spare the time to accept the Company's cordial invitation to visit "The Savoy" at any time during the month commencing from to-morrow.

On the 13th instant, Police Constable Agg took out a summons returnable on Tuesday, against Mr. R. Cooke, of No. 127, Barker Road, the Peak, for all owing a ferocious and unprovoked dog to be at large on the Peak on the day in question. When the summons was called on before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne on Tuesday, at the Police Court, Inspector McHardy, of Mount Gough Police Station, asked to be allowed to withdraw the summons. There being no objection by the Court the summons was struck out.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

MURDER.

18th inst.

The December Criminal Sessions opened at the Supreme Court this morning, His Honour Mr. G. E. Morrell, Judge, presiding.

The first case called was that of Wong Kiu, charged with the murder of one A. U. Young Cheung, at Kowloon, on November 11th.

Hon. Mr. H. B. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted, Mr. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. F. C. Barlow, of Messrs. Golding and Barlow, defending the prisoner.

The following jurymen were empanelled: Messrs. Alfred Stanley Turford (foreman), Rudolf Leaz, Joseph Marshall Ramsay, Ettore Tomaso-Mitchell Marcano, Edward Henry Ray, Samuel George Pepper, Ernest Granville Jordan.

Mr. Calthrop applied for an adjournment on the ground that he was only instructed yesterday afternoon, and it was impossible that he could go on with the case with any satisfaction to himself. He was told that the case was to come on first for the convenience of the Court, but he thought that in a case of life and death an adjournment should certainly be granted.

His Honour: I don't know anything about the original fixing; all I know is that I was asked to take the case to-day. Under the circumstances I must ask you to go on and defend the prisoner.

Mr. Calthrop: But your Lordship sees the position I am in.

His Honour: I have only seen the position as you have; but should think a few minutes' pause would suffice. We had better go on, and if anything crops up, I can adjourn the case.

Mr. Calthrop: I would ask your Lordship to adjourn it now.

His Honour: No, I won't do that. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Hon. the Attorney General then outlined the case, and said the prisoner was formerly employed in the Wing Lok firm shop at No. 5, Elgin Road, Kowloon, from which he was dismissed some four months ago. On 10th November, about 9 p.m., he went to the shop with another man and asked to be allowed to sleep there that night. This was a very common practice among Chinese, and the accused and his friend were allowed to sleep on the premises. Early next morning a salesman in the shop heard a noise and a cry from the account, who was murdered, and he got up. As soon as the salesman got out of bed the prisoner rushed at him and hit him on the head, chest, and thigh. The two men then closed and an Indian who was attracted to the spot by the disturbance separated them. Prisoner then ran out of the shop and was captured by the police. The other man, the friend of the prisoner, got away in the darkness of the early hours, and made good his escape. The facts were very simple and it would be for the jury, after hearing the evidence to consider whether the prisoner was the man who murdered the accountant.

Evidence was then adduced.

After hearing counsel for prosecution and defence, His Honour briefly summed up and the jury retired to consider their verdict. When they returned the foreman announced that they were not unanimous, six finding the prisoner guilty and one not guilty. His Honour refused to accept that verdict and sent the jury back to reconsider it. After two minutes they returned into Court and gave a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Honour then, assuming the black cap, passed the death sentence upon the prisoner.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS BODILY HARM.

19th inst.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before His Honour the Chief Justice, presiding at the Criminal Sessions, Chu Po Lai was arraigned on three counts of assault and causing grievous bodily harm to two boatmen of the Harbour Department, in the Harbour Office, on the 10th November, 1906, and assaulting Mr. Botelho, chief clerk of the department.

Hon. Mr. H. B. J. Gompertz, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jurymen were empanelled: Messrs. William Cecil Dutton Turner (foreman), Hugh William Lester, John Rodger Forbes, George Moffatt, Albert Watson, Alfred Shaw, and Harry Albert Meyer.

Hon. the Attorney General briefly outlined the case, saying that there was a very large emigration from this port to the Straits Settlements, some tens of thousands of coolies going to Penang and Singapore. Owing to abuses which had been practised in connection with this annual emigration the Government of this Colony made certain regulations and restrictions governing the emigration.

The intending emigrants were taken before and examined by an official of the Harbour Office, and if they knew where they were going, and if they were willing to go. On the 11th November, 1906, at 10 a.m. Mr. Botelho, chief clerk at the Harbour Office, and an official of that department of 34 years' standing, was conducting this examination. Prisoner went before him, amongst other intending emigrants, when he was asked the usual questions which he answered satisfactorily, and was told to stand down and receive his ticket from the man who was stamping up. But instead of taking his ticket he rushed at Mr. Botelho, muttering something unintelligible, and seized Mr. Botelho by the throat. The latter threw him off, and one Kwok Chuen, a boatman, attempted to secure him, but was stabbed in the right breast. Another boatman, Chau Fook, rushed to the assistance of Kwok Chuen, and he was also stabbed. The prisoner then rushed away and jumped into the harbour. He was followed by an Indian police sergeant who is attached to the Harbour Office, and who jumped into the water after him, and captured him.

At the time prisoner jumped into the water he was carrying a knife, but he dropped it in the water. Two or three days after a diver from H.M.S. King Alfred found the knife, which would be produced. Kwok Chuen was badly wounded and had to be removed to hospital where he was detained under treatment for two weeks, while the other man was laid up for 18 days. Mr. Botelho was not injured by the knife as he threw the man off too quickly, though he might have been badly wounded, if not killed, had he not so speedily defended himself.

Evidence was adduced, and then His Honour said that the case was so simple that he had no direction to give to the jury, as they had heard the evidence for the prosecution and the man's own statement in his own defence, and they had to consider the guilt or otherwise of the prisoner on the three counts, (1) of assault with grievous bodily harm on Kwok Chuen; (2) on Chau Fook, and (3) simple assault on Mr. Botelho.

The jury, without retiring, immediately returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all three counts.

His Honour then sentenced the prisoner to three years' hard labour on the two first counts, and one year's hard labour on the third, the first two sentences to run concurrently.

RETURNING FROM BANISHMENT.

Shok Tai was then arraigned on a charge of returning from banishment. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 12 months' hard labour.

MALTAUGHTER.

After the fifth adjournment the case of Gulam-bor, an Indian watchman employed on the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was called on.

The Hon. the Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, prosecuted, the prisoner being undefended.

The following jurymen were empanelled: Messrs. J. Andrew (foreman), A. Klein, H. Warneford, J. Hansen, H. C. Gray, C. Hance, and K. E. Egan.

The Hon. the Attorney General said that the facts of the case, briefly and simply, were that shortly after three on the afternoon of the 13th inst., a man named Ng Hing Fok, a pig-dealer, residing at Muk Kung Ham, in the Sham Shui Po district, while on his way to the market at Yau-mai with a big bear, he was met by the prisoner who, seeing the bear, snatched up a handful of mud and flung it at the animal.

The owner of the animal was annoyed at this, and told the prisoner to stop it. An angry altercation then took place, and it was alleged that the prisoner went up to the deceased and struck him on the chest, and then gave him a blow on the stomach. The pig-dealer then collapsed. The assault was witnessed by a number of coolies who immediately seized the prisoner and took him away to the Yau-mai Police station, and gave him in charge. A policeman was then despatched to the scene of the assault with an ambulance to bring in the wounded man. The latter expired on the way, the cause of death being a ruptured spleen. Evidence was taken in corroboration of the above statement, and the case was proceeding when our report closed.

After hearing the evidence His Honour summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, when His Honour said he would take into consideration the youth of the prisoner, together with his very small experience of conditions in this Colony, and sentenced the prisoner to one year's hard labour.

TURN TOPICS.

19th inst.

Again I have not much to chronicle with regard to the ponies and the past week's work, which has been chiefly of the slow but sure description. One or two ponies are already beginning to show form and are miles in advance of the remainder. The two most taking efforts on Saturday last were those of Messrs. Humpreys' black and Hough and Shewan's white, who both reeled off a mile and a quarter in about 3 min. 5 sec. It was not the time so much as the style in which they negotiated the distance, that is worthy of notice. If all went well these two ponies should be heard of on race days. Messrs. Hough and Shewan's two Derby ponies have come out from their retirement. One is as yet untr

BADINAGE BETWEEN LADIES.

REASON FOR ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT.

20th inst.
The case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of 25, Wong-nai-chong Road, summoned Miss Nisbet Violet Goldown, of 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour, was called on at the Police Court, this forenoon, and had to be adjourned again because a solicitor "wasn't in court."

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thompson, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. P. W. Goldring for the defence.

Mr. Gardiner informed the Court that he was not ready to proceed with the case and applied for another adjournment on the ground that he was not instructed.

Mr. Hazeland said that the case had once been adjourned and that Mr. Gardiner had had enough time to go into the case.

Mr. Gardiner contended that he had only recently been engaged.

Mr. Hazeland stated that the summons was taken out more than a week ago and therefore the complainant had ample time to see her solicitor.

Mr. Gardiner observed that his client had no intention of engaging counsel when she took out the summons. But when she heard that the defendant was engaging a solicitor she decided to have one too.

After more discussion, his Worship very unwillingly adjourned the case until to-morrow morning, and told Mr. Gardiner that he will grant no more remands in this case.

SOME FEATURES OF LIFE AT WANCHAI.

21st inst.
The hearing was opened at the Police Court, this forenoon, of the summons case in which Mrs. Schmidt, of No. 25, Wong-nai-chong, proceeded against Miss Nisbet Violet Goldown, of No. 7, Wild Dell, for disorderly behaviour.

Mr. H. J. Gardiner, of the office of Mr. O. D. Thompson, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, represented the defendant.

Mr. Gardiner gave particulars of the case briefly. He said that his client and the defendant were once friends. In July last that friendship broke over a quarrel about a Chinese cook, as defendant thought that complainant was trying to induce her cook to leave her service and join the complainant. Ever since that time complainant had received several letters and postcards which were alleged to be of an improper character. Although he said there were no signatures to the letters, yet they could be traced to the defendant as some of the "language" used in the letters was frequently uttered by the defendant. The letters he alleged were typewritten by a man at defendant's dictation. The first postcard that was received by the complainant had only one word, "Glorious," written on it. The second read, "Trust you do well." Some of these postcards, he concluded, had to be destroyed by the post office officials on account of the abominable language. He called the complainant to the witness-box.

Ada Schmidt, a widow, residing at No. 25, Wong-nai-chong Road, examined by Mr. Gardiner, declared that she had known the defendant for some time—about two years. In July last witness and the defendant had trouble over a cook. After the trouble she received a series of letters.

How did you know they came from the defendant, asked Mr. Gardiner.

Because of the wording.

Mr. Gardiner handed witness a typewritten letter and asked her to point out the "familiar" words, which she did.

Do you know if accused is acquainted with an officer of the P. W. D.?—Yes.

Were you not at one time living with that officer?—Yes.

Do you know if that officer (name mentioned) has a typewriter?

Yes, he has, and I recognise the letter as typewritten by him at defendant's instigation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: Witness said she knew the handwriting of the defendant—certainly, very well.

How did you fall out with the defendant over a cook?—asked Mr. Goldring.

She thought I wanted her cook, and I did not, replied complainant.

The P.W.D. officer was called and corroborated Mrs. Schmidt's story in part.

Do you ever go home drunk? asked Mr. Gardiner.

Sometimes. I can always find my way home anyway, he replied.

Have you a typewriter? Yes, I bought it—and it is an expensive one.

Can you typewrite?

I tried once—and broke the typewriter and then I chucked it. It was too expensive.

Did you want this case to come into Court?—I did not. Why?—For the sake of the children.

After both sides had addressed the Court at some length, Mr. Goldring contending that the case was one to be tried in a civil Court and not in a criminal one, his Worship held that there was no disorderly behaviour—the prosecution did not prove any—and he discharged the summons.

COLD WATER STOPS SUICIDE.

JAPANESE WOMAN'S TROUBLES.

21st inst.
A Japanese woman named Tsuneko Okayimo, twenty-two years of age, residing at No. 1, Ship Street, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide in the harbour last night, but yelld for help as soon as she touched the icy water. The manner in which this woman went about to end her life was very unusual. She left her house shortly after nine o'clock last evening, went down to Blake Pier, engaged a sampan and asked to be rowed to a ship. She did not mind what ship it was, so long as it was a ship of some kind. The boatman headed his craft for the steamship *Atlanta*. Things were very quiet on board ship. Work had long been over; the officer on watch was seen peering over the deck, a steam launch, bearing the name of the steamer, was alongside. The Japanese woman, so far as she was informed, walked up the companion ladder, which led to the deck of the ship.

On reaching the deck, the woman looked around her, and seeing no signs of life about, promptly jumped over the side. Her cries were heard coming from near the launch and some of the crew threw her a piece of rope which she caught hold of and was pulled on board the launch. She was later handed over to the police, and Inspector Warnock sent her to hospital. Her condition is serious, but she will recover. Officers were despatched to interview the mistress of the house where Tsuneko lived to learn why she wanted to kill herself. The police got a story, in which they put no credence. It is to the effect that yesterday's mail brought Tsuneko a letter from Nippon. It was a very sad letter. Tsuneko's grandmother was dead. (In account of Tsuneko Okayimo will be given in a few days and it will be up to her to give the Court an explanation.)

LARGE PROPERTY SALE.

KOWLOON ESTATE SOLD FOR \$146,050.

20th inst.
Under instructions from Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, put up for sale by public auction, at their sales room, Des Voeux Road, this afternoon, the following valuable leasehold property comprising all that piece or parcel of ground with buildings to Camarvon, Granville and Kimberley Roads, registered in the Land Office as K.L.L. No. 540, held for the residue of a term of 75 years created by the Crown lease thereof, dated 3rd October, 1888, together with the messages or dwellings known as Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Ormsby Terrace, and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Ormsby Villa, Annual Crown Rent, \$566. Area, 123,333 square feet.

Bidding commenced at \$100,000 and rose by bids of \$1,000 each until \$140,000 was reached. The competition was very brisk up to this point the bids succeeding each other without hesitation. The offers came from Messrs. Ho Kom Tong, A. F. de J. Soares, and S. Blaney. At this stage there was a slight fall and the bids dropped to \$500 and occasionally \$500 offers were made and taken. At length the auctioneer stated that the offer made by Mr. Soares stood at \$146,050. Mr. Blaney offered \$500 and there being no further competition the property was knocked down to him at the price of \$146,050. The names of the principals were not disclosed.

21st inst.
At the Supreme Court this morning, before his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, On Kwong and On Lee sued Fung Shan Nam and the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm to recover the sum of \$300, being money deposited under a Chinese contract, and \$100 for breach of contract.

Mr. Daniels, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Maister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. F. K. D'Almeida e Castro represented the persons served with the writ, the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee and Co.

His Honour: But this writ has been amended.

Mr. D'Almeida e Castro: The writ is against the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, and it was served on the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

Mr. Daniels: I would ask to have the Sing Kee firm joined as partners with defendants in this action. We had no notion there was such a firm.

His Honour: Then why did you go and serve that writ?

Mr. Daniels: There was no indication outside the shop, or any other indication to lead us to suppose the firm had changed hands.

His Honour: You have not served the defendant yet; you have served another firm.

Mr. Daniels: We sue the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and served the writ of summons on the firm bearing that name, at the place where that business has always been carried on.

His Honour: The trouble is, as far as I can see, that you have to serve the defendant, which you have not done.

Mr. Daniels: Your Lordship has only my friend's statement for that. I am prepared to prove service on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm.

His Honour: Alright, prove it.

Mr. Daniels: I will call the bailiff, my Lord. The Bailiff was called and stated that he served the writ on the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm.

His Honour: The order I made was that a copy of the writ of summons should be served on some inmate of No. 247 Des Voeux Road; the last known place of business of the defendants.

Mr. Daniels: I was not engaged in the case at that time, but I was under the impression that that order was made in reference to the first defendant.

The Bailiff said he served the writ on Fung Shan Nam.

His Honour: Then there was service on the firm.

Mr. Daniels: The application was for leave to serve on Fung Shan Nam, but we are not dealing with him.

His Honour: Well, you had better serve the writ on the others.

Mr. Daniels: Not on the order I made. The Bailiff said he served a copy of the writ on the firm first, and then on the person in charge of the business.

His Honour: What business? What was the name on the signboard outside the shop?

The Bailiff: Kwong Fuk Cheong, my Lord.

His Honour: Well, you've served the Kwong Fuk Cheong; you can take judgment against them, and fight the question out afterwards, as to whether it is the same firm.

Mr. Daniels: I will give judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong, and then the issue will arise as to whether the firm is the Kwong Fuk Cheong or the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee.

The master of the latter firm was called and stated that when he took over the business of the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm he changed the name to the Kwong Fuk Cheong Sing Kee firm.

His Honour: Whom do you want judgment against?

Mr. Daniels: The Kwong Fuk Cheong firm, my Lord.

His Honour: What about Fung Shan Nam?

Mr. Daniels: I did not know we were proceeding against him at this particular stage of the proceedings, my Lord; but if your Lordship will give judgment against him, it will save our coming up here again.

His Honour: I will give you judgment against the Kwong Fuk Cheong firm for \$350.

A YOUTHFUL LITIGANT.

HAS NO RIGHT TO SUE.

21st inst.
A case was called before his Honour the Puisne Judge, presiding in Summary Jurisdiction this morning, in which when the plaintiff was called, a youth stepped forward and said he was the plaintiff.

His Honour: Are you a partner?

Witness: Yes.

His Honour: You are a very youthful partner. You look more like a shopboy.

Witness: The business was my late father's.

His Honour: When did he die?

Witness: A year and a half ago.

Have you taken out letters of administration?

No.

Have you a mother?—Yes.

Has she taken out letters?—No.

Then you have no right to the business, and cannot sue for debts due to the firm.

The plaintiff's solicitor then asked for the case to be held over in order to consider the position and the remedy.

BANKRUPTCY.

"ROBBED PETER TO PAY PAUL."

21st inst.
Before his Honour the Chief Justice, presiding in Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, the public examination of Lo Ming, managing partner of the Sun Cheung firm, in the matter of the Sun Cheung firm, *ex parte* Lok Yu Nam, was conducted by Mr. J. E. Harrison, of Messrs. Ewins and Harrison, on behalf of the creditors.

Lo Ming, declared, said the books produced showed the transactions of the firm. As regards the payments made to Shawan, Tomes, and Company, the book showed that on 30th January last he paid \$735 less the commission, on 21st February \$1,072.50, on 18th April two payments of \$1,000 odd and \$1,000 odd.

Mr. Harrison: Are you aware that not one of the dates you have given us is correct?

Witness: Well, my books are properly chopped, as showing that the money was paid on those dates.

Mr. Harrison: When was the last payment?

Witness: In August.

Mr. Harrison: Then why did you tell us in your statement that you paid \$437.70 in September, the money, as you said, being received from the Kwong Fuk On in Macao?

Witness: What I said was that I borrowed the money in August to pay Shawan, Tomes, and when I got the money from Macao I repaid the loan.

Mr. Harrison: Have you paid any money to your relations?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: What about the house you sold?

Witness: Only half of it was sold, and I had only a share in it.

Mr. Harrison: Have you no other property in the country?

Witness: No, I sold all, even my railway shares.

Mr. Harrison: What have you done with the money?

Witness: I have used it for the support of my children. I only received \$180.

Mr. Harrison: How do you account for the fact that as your assets are only \$300 odd, and yet you owe Shawan, Tomes \$1,470?

Witness: Well, I had losses in business.

Mr. Harrison: How do you account for the fact that when you were bankrupt you ordered more goods?

Witness: When I received money I paid off any business debts.

His Honour: Then you bought these goods to sell and pay other debts?

Witness: I sold them and paid debts.

Mr. Harrison: Do you consider that honest?

Witness: Well it was my usual practice when pressed to pay debts. (Laughter.)

Mr. Harrison: You are candid at any rate about it. Did Shawan, Tomes know you were insolvent when you ordered the goods?

Witness: No, they did not know.

Mr. Harrison: Then don't you think that it was a very disgraceful proceeding?

Witness: Yes, it was, no doubt, a disgraceful proceeding, but what could I do? If I did not pay my debts my name would be disgraced before the public.

His Honour: Did you buy goods from others to pay Shawan, Tomes?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: What did you do with the proceeds of the sale of Shawan, Tomes' goods? Give us facts, not fairy tales.

Witness: I paid off business losses. The books were then produced and witness proceeded to read out his payments; but said he was not at liberty to mention the names of the people to whom he sold the goods.

Mr. Harrison: Why not?

Witness: They are not entered in the book, only the amounts.

Mr. Harrison: Then how can you expect to do a successful business if you give credit and make no mention of your debtors' names in the transactions in your books?

Witness: If I did not have to do a credit business I might have been a rich man long ago.

Mr. Harrison: That has nothing to do with the matter—why are not your debtors' names entered?

Witness: I did not sell the goods; my *fohki* did that and made the entries.

Mr. Harrison: Have you no single entry of buyers' names?

Witness: No.

Mr. Harrison: Then how do you know who owes you money?

Witness: My *fohki* will know.

Mr. Harrison: To go back a bit, you said last time that Messrs. Shawan, Tomes knew you were bankrupt and yet pressed you to purchase the goods. Now, do you seriously desire to have us believe that?

Witness: Well, I don't know if they knew I was bankrupt or not.

Mr. Harrison: But just now you told us that they did not know.

Witness: I don't know.

Mr. Harrison: That's all, my Lord.

His Honour: Then we may say the public examination closed.

Mr. Harrison: Yes, I think we have found out all that was likely to find out.

His Honour: Yes, it seems so. Have you anything to ask, Mr. Wakeman?

Mr. Wakeman: No, I don't think there is anything left for me to ask, my Lord.

His Honour: Then the public examination is closed.

Mr. Harrison: Will your Lordship make the same order as before, that he must find \$3,000 security, with the usual aliases to be purchased?

His Honour: Oh, yes certainly; that order stands.

The Court then adjourned.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

OLD GAOI-BIRD CAUGHT.

21st inst.
Kwan Wong is a cook. He is also well known to the police, having passed through nearly every police station in the Colony from Yuenai to Shau-ki-wan. He has only ten previous convictions. The longest term he ever served in gaol was seven years for armed robbery. He was banished five years ago, and is in Hongkong again because his banishment term has expired. To keep up his record Kwan was arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of highway robbery which he committed in Des Voeux Road Central. The person robbed was a Singaporean who was in Hongkong by the last steamer. He was walking along Des Voeux Road at about five o'clock yesterday afternoon when Kwan and four others tripped him up and when the man fell they held him down and robbed him of a purse containing \$40. The others escaped, but Kwan was caught. This morning he was placed before Mr. G. A. D. Melbourne, sitting on the Bench on a charge of robbery. Kwan admitted the charge, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and four hours' strokes. He will be banished again.

THE *Gazette* of the Hamburg-American Line, 1st November gives an admirable description of a trip to Jamaica, which should be read by all who are going to Europe this year. The trip to the West Indies only occupies a few weeks and is full of interest. The rest of the issue contains the usual interesting reading matter and general information.

"A DANGEROUS PRACTICE."

ANOTHER COXSAIN IN TROUBLE.

21st inst.
The coxswain of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company's steam-launch *Kwo* was summoned by the Water Police before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, for neglecting to have on board the launch a certificated coxswain while plying in the harbour a day or two ago. The coxswain denied the charge.

A representative from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company said that the coxswain had informed him that he was on board the launch on the day in question, and he regretted that there should be a difference of opinion between the officer and the defendant. The *Kwo*, he said, towed a lighter from the town wharf to East Point. When the lighter was brought and carefully moored alongside the wharf, the launch proceeded to the next wharf—a matter of a few yards—to coal. It was while the *Kwo* was going to load coal that she was steered by one of the crew.

"How far is it from the wharf where the lighter was moored to the wharf where the launch went to coal?" asked the Court.

"About 50 or 60 yards," said an officer. "It is a dangerous practice, your Worship. There were many boats at anchor there."

"Do you see that your men are always on board?" asked the Court of the representative of Jardine's.

"Always," he replied. The defendant was a long time in the service and he would see that it did not occur again.

His Worship discharged defendant with a caution.

THE COXSAIN'S BRAVADO.

A CHALLENGE TO THE WATER POLICE.

21st inst.
A very interesting case was heard at the Police Court, this morning, when the coxswain of the steam launch *Kwo* was charged with common law assault on a police officer. The case was that in which P.C. Berrie, of the Water Police, summoned the master of the steam launch *Kwo* before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, for failing to stop when called upon by the police.

The complainant declared that on the 17th instant, at 10 p.m., he saw the *Kwo* leaving a wharf near the Central Market bound for Yuenai. The launch looked over-crowded with passengers. When he first sighted the *Kwo* the police launch was about seventy yards away. Complainant sounded four blasts on his whistle, calling upon defendant to stop, but he paid no notice. When the police launch got to halting distance of the *Kwo* another signal was sounded. Instead of stopping the *Kwo* was put "full speed ahead." The police launch was set agoing, and ultimately the police launch had to cross the *Kwo*'s bows before she would stop.

The defendant denied that he had altered his speed when the police signalled him. "If I put on steam," he went on, "no police launch would catch me up."

This greatly amused the Court, and Mr. Hazeland inquired of the police if such was the case.

"No, your Worship," said P. C. Berrie. "We have some new launches and fast ones."

The Court found the coxswain guilty and imposed a fine of \$10.

COLLISION CASE.

"BABESBURG," "DAISAN INUJIMA-MARU."

The *Japan Chronicle* of 14th inst. says:—Yesterday in the Kobe Chib: Saibansho before Judge Araki and two Associate Judges the hearing was resumed of the action brought by the *Ostasiatische Handels-Gesellschaft*, of Hamburg, the owners of the "Babelsburg," against the *Yasuda Shoji* and *Kaisha* of Osaka, owners of the steamer "Daisan Inujima-maru" for damages amounting to ¥75,804.36. As will be remembered the "Babelsburg" on her way from Kobe to Nagasaki, came into collision on the morning of December 7th, 1905, with the "Daisan Inujima-maru," which sank with a cargo of coal. An action was also brought against the owner of the steamer by the Imperial Marine Insurance Company for damages amounting to ¥80,000 for the cargo of the "Daisan Inujima-maru," which was lost and paid to the owner, and another action was also brought against the owners of the "Babelsburg" by the owner of the coal loaded by the "Daisan Inujima-maru" for damages amounting to ¥1,900. The three cases were heard together.

Mr. Suganuma appeared for the Imperial Marine Insurance Company, the owner of the coal, and the *Yasuda Shoji Kaisha* and Messrs. "Babelsburg" for the owners of the cargo. The proceedings were confined to the claim of the owner of the coal. Mr. Suganuma on behalf of the owner of the cargo put in a supplementary statement of facts of the case to show that the collision was not due to the fault of the "Daisan Inujima-maru" and the proceedings became somewhat complicated. The Court therefore ordered both parties to put in written statements clearly defining the facts and the questions at issue in the case. The proceedings were adjourned until January 17th next.

PRINCE RUSHIMI'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

TO TRAVEL BY A P. AND O. STEAMER.

It is stated that the programme of the journey of General Prince Fukushima, who has been appointed to visit England to return the courtesy of the Garter Mission of Prince Arthur of Connaught, has been altered. The British Government has expressed a wish to place a British vessel at the disposal of the Ambassador. Prince Fukushima, who intends to leave Yokohama on the 1st of February via Canada, has postponed his departure and has accepted the offer of the British authorities. A P. and O. steamer will be specially sent out from London to convey the Prince to England via Suez, and it is expected to arrive at Yokohama on or about February 15th.

SINCE the Great Japan Sugar Refining Company (the incorporation of the Tokio and Osaka sugar-refining companies) declined as excessive the terms offered by the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Company, the amalgamation negotiations of those two concerns have been at a standstill. The *Osaka Jiji* states that a strong and strong stand the Dai Nippon Company has taken. The Dai Nippon Company has declined to agree to the amalgamation. The directors of the Great Japan Company have now resumed investigation of the matter.

GAMBLING HOUSES SURPRISED.

NOAU PAT AND YAN-TAN PLAYERS CAUGHT.

20th inst.
Two gambling houses situated in First Street, West Point, were raided one after the other last evening. The first raid was put through shortly before nine o'clock. Sergeant Gordon and a body of *lancers* attacked house No. 73, giving the gamblers a scare. About twenty men were seen gathered round a table interesting themselves at a game of *napai*, which was in full swing. They promptly dispersed as soon as the officers came in sight and made for safer quarters, some engaging in the dangerous practice of crossing verandahs. The raiders busied themselves with those gamblers in the room and captured nine men, allowing the others to escape.

The police seized the gambling paraphernalia and

TELEGRAMS

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SERVICE

SHANGHAI LIBEL ACTION.

PLAINTIFF AWARDED \$3,000 DAMAGES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th December, 3.30 p.m.

Judgment has been delivered in the action H.E. Bottellwa vs. Shroff & Co., in which the plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages against defendants who, it was alleged, had published a false and malicious libel concerning the plaintiff.

The Court awarded the plaintiff \$3,000 damages.

[In this action the plaintiff, who is a British subject and a merchant and commission agent carrying on business at Kobe, Japan, while the defendants, alleged that on or about the 20th of December, 1905, the defendants, falsely and maliciously wrote and published of and concerning the plaintiff in the Japanese language, the words following: "Be careful, and remember that, by placing perfect confidence in Bottellwa, you may not be pleased in trouble. This gentleman has already served a sentence in jail and from all these facts you will now understand everything necessary, and you must be cautious in your dealings with him in business, so that others may not trouble, and that you may not be entrapped." The defendant admitted that their manager at Shanghai had sent a letter to their manager at Kobe in which these words were contained, but submitted that the letter was a private and confidential document and was written without malice. Moreover, they alleged that plaintiff had sustained no damage.—Ed., H. K. J.]

AMERICANS' REUNION.

BANQUET TO JUDGE WILFLEY AND CONSUL RODGERS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December, 2.20 p.m.

The members of the American Association at Shanghai entertained Judge L. R. Wilfley, who has been appointed to preside over the new American Court at Shanghai, and Consul Rodgers at a banquet last evening.

THE HAIMEN RIOTS.

DIPLOMATS IN CONFERENCE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 19th December, 2.20 p.m.

Shoh Tseng, the Director of the Foreign Bureau for the district of Chokiang, leaves Hangchow for Ningpo to-day.

The object of his visit to the latter city is to meet the British and French representatives for the purpose of discussing the recent disturbances which occurred at Haimen.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

[From a Correspondent.]

Shameen 14th December, 1906.

Mr. Lo Wing Ching has assumed the office of First Secretary to H.E. Viceroy Chow Fu and in charge of his Bureau of Foreign Affairs. This gentleman is a nephew of the late Chinese Minister at the Court of St. James, H. E. Lo Lok, and owing to his connection for several years past with the service of the Viceroy and his intimate knowledge of local affairs he will no doubt prove a most invaluable adviser to the Viceroy. The news of this appointment was received here with much gratification. Mr. Ho Yu, the late Consul-General at San Francisco, has been appointed to assist him.

The rumoured appointment, however, of Mr. Lee Chee as one of the secretaries is now contradicted. He is unquestionably a very efficient and capable man, thoroughly well versed in official matters, and has held various important offices before. With regard to the petition against him alleged to have been made to Peking by some Cantonese merchants, as reported in one of our contemporaries, presumably taken from a Chinese newspaper, this is totally unfounded, inasmuch as the Viceroy would in the first instance have been appealed to instead of representations being made direct to the Authorities at Peking. From reliable official sources I learn that Mr. Lee was appointed a wei-yuan in the Dutch Colony.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE POST OFFICE.
To add to the local facilities of postal communication here, the Japanese Government made arrangements to establish a Post Office in Shamien. A suitable building has been secured and active preparations are in evidence of the office being started very soon. A staff of Japanese trained in postal matters is already on the spot and adequate numbers of Chinese postmen engaged. It is confidently hoped that the service will prove as efficient as that of the other Post Offices in this City.

That the Japs are extending their sphere of influence is not lagging behind the footsteps of the other Powers is sufficiently shown by the influx of Japanese merchants in and around Canton of late and the establishment of their Consulate in Shamien, about a month ago.

CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th December.

A number of merchants, officials, and other influential men of Canton, yesterday telegraphed to the Waiwupu and the Ministry of Posts and Communications, protesting against the agreement in regard to the building of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. They strenuously objected to the clauses on which the agreement was made up, in regard to the raising of the capital, and stated that the people of Canton are not without their capital ready for investment, and moreover, there is sufficient

capital in the Yuet-han Railway Company to include this railway in its construction scheme, so there is no need whatever to raise a loan from foreigners, which will give the control of the road to outsiders.

A similar telegram was also transmitted to the Kwei Jung merchants, and others in Shanghai, requesting them at the same time to also telegraph their protests to the authorities at Peking, in regard to the matter.

A FOREIGNER THREATENED.
Yesterday about three o'clock, a number of lads from the Kun A College, were going through their drill in a vacant piece of ground at the end of Fong Loi Street in the western suburb. At the same time a few foreigners were also there, playing ball. One of the foreigners threw the ball purposely at one of the scholars, who protested, but was insulted. On blowing the whistle, by the lad, a policeman came and arrested the offender and brought the foreigner to the No. 12 Police Station. He was ultimately fined \$5 and had to find security for his good behaviour in the future. It is reported that this foreigner is a teacher at one of the suburban colleges.

EXPORTATION OF RICE.

A short time ago the Canton Chamber of Commerce, owing to the high price of rice, petitioned H. E. the Viceroy to prohibit the export of this commodity and now H. E. the Viceroy has sent out instructions to the Commissioners of Customs and other officials in the various ports to strictly prohibit the exportation of rice.

PRISON LABOUR.

Formerly prisoners of the various prisons did nothing but eat, smoke opium, idle and gamble all day long. Now the Nankai Magistrate has strictly prohibited the prisoners of his jails from smoking opium and has put them to various works including boat-making. Now the Magistrate has made arrangements to purchase a number of sewing machines from the Singer Sewing Machine Company and put these men on sewing work.

COMMISSIONER OF KOWLOON CUSTOMS.

To-morrow H.E. the Viceroy will receive Mr. Parr, the Kowloon Commissioner of Customs.

KOWLOON RAILWAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 15th December.

A meeting of all the schools and colleges will be called to discuss the situation in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway and to send a petition of protest against the loan agreement to the authorities at Peking.

The Viceroy intends to alter one of the buildings of his residence into a foreign-styled building, for entertaining foreign visitors. The work of construction was begun yesterday.

It is reported that Chang To Chai, president of the Yuet-han Railway Company, will return to-day to Canton from Macao and will attend to office business of the railway company from to-morrow. The date of the next general meeting of the company has been fixed to take place on the 17th instant.

On the morning of the 15th instant, about 4 o'clock, some eight robbers broke open the door of Fat Wing, on Fung On Street, Honam, and took away clothing and about \$30 to \$40 in cash. The rascals also captured the young proprietor of the establishment and one of his employees.

H.E. the Viceroy will receive the Consul-General for Japan at Canton on Monday next.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

FURTHER PROTESTS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 17th December.

Last month a merchant of Wong Lin petitioned the Viceroy with regard to the prevention of the recurrence of smuggling on board the vessels plying up and down the West River. The Viceroy has now replied to this petition stating that the ex-Viceroy Shum has already issued instructions to the Commissioners of Customs and other Customs officials to keep a strict watch. With regard to salt smuggling on these steamers H. E. the Viceroy must be some officials at the B.T.M. of these affairs and he will make strict inquiries about the matter and will communicate with the different Customs Houses to keep a sharp lookout for the smugglers.

Yesterday a meeting of the schools and colleges of Canton was held at Mun Yuan, in the Western suburb, to protest against the agreement in connection with the Canton-Kowloon Railway scheme. Almost all the schools were represented at the meeting. Mr. Ma Kwei Hoi was unanimously voted to the chair. It was finally decided to call another meeting to discuss further matters in connection with the agreement, on the 23rd instant. In the meantime a telegram is to be transmitted to H. E. Tai Hung Tze and Tan Shao Yee, requesting these two officials to issue a complaint, on their behalf, to the Waiwupu, against the terms of the loan agreement of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

The American Boycott Association will call a meeting to-day for the purpose of transmitting a telegram to the authorities at Peking, protesting against the terms of the agreement entered by the Government in regard to the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

JAPANESE RAILWAY.

Formerly third class passenger cars of the Canton-Fatshan Railway were often crowded out to the disadvantage of the female passengers. Now the company has decided to reserve several of the third class passenger cars for the sole use of female passengers, which is considered a much better arrangement.

PANAMA LABOURERS.

H.E. the Viceroy has received instructions from the Grand Council at Peking, directing him to make inquiries and arrest those recruiters who have been trying to induce labourers from Kwangtung to proceed to America to work on the Panama Canal.

Hung A-chung, who was sent to the Nankai Magistrate to be tried for stealing from the British Consulate, appeared before the Magistrate but pleaded not guilty to the charge brought against him. Consequently the Canton Consul-General had to send two witnesses—one a Chinese official and the other a foreigner—to prove the case, and when again put on trial the offender admitted the charge.

A fire occurred this afternoon at On Lam Street, but report is not yet to hand as to the amount of damage done.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 18th December.

President Chang To Chai, of the Yuet-han Railway Company, who returned to Canton a few days ago, called on H.E. the Viceroy yesterday.

Next Sunday, the 23rd instant, being the winter solstice all officials, both military and civil have been ordered to appear at the Imperial Temple in their official ceremonial robes to perform ceremony for the occasion.

Some time ago, the Consul-General for France, communicated to H.E. the Viceroy, the fact that some Roman Catholic Missionaries wish to obtain permission to establish a church in Yung Kong sub-district. H.E. the Viceroy wrote to the local authorities at Yung Kong and has received a reply from the sub-district Magistrate, stating that robbers and bandits are numerous in these places, and that considered efficient protection cannot be afforded to foreigners, and asking H.E. to reply to the French Consul to that effect.

Yesterday a foreigner entered a certain shop at Yau Yuen Mun, to purchase some goods and tendered some notes in payment, which proved to be forged. The foreigner was arrested by the constable on duty at the time, for uttering forged notes. As an outcome of the arrest, and consequent finding of the employee of Hung Aun Kee, agent for several Hongkong Chinese newspapers, for importing into Canton newspapers on which there is a restriction, and on which no postage had been paid, the Nankai Magistrate, by order of H. E. the Viceroy, has issued a proclamation, forbidding the news agents to import the Chinese newspapers which were enumerated by the ex-Viceroy Shum.

A BORDER SENTENCED TO TWO WEEKS' STOCKS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th December.

Yesterday Hung A-chung was brought for trial of larceny on the Shamien, before the Nankai Magistrate. Having formally admitted the charge, the Magistrate sentenced him to two weeks' stocks, at the West Bridge of the Shamien, and afterwards to be confined for one year in the industrial institution in connection with the Nankai Prison.

A NEWSPAPER'S DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Yung Wai Pan and others forwarded a petition to H.E. Viceroy Chow praying that the late paper *Ai Chueh Pao* and its editor, Chan Ting Yum, who was arrested by the ex-Viceroy Shum about April last, be released. After considering the petition, H.E. has given instructions to the Kowloon-Protection to see to the case. It is believed that the editor will be released before long.

THE OPIUM HUNT.

The authorities here have received instructions from the Central Government at Peking ordering all Government employees to give up the opium smoking habit within six months' time.

COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

At 11 p.m. on the 18th instant a shop under the sign of Lee Cheong situated at Sai Shan Street in the Western suburb, suddenly collapsed. At the time there were five persons in the house—and unfortunately—one was instantaneously killed, whilst the other four are seriously injured.

GOOD SERVICES REWARDED.

The present Provincial Judge Chu of Kwangtung has been decorated by the Emperor, with the Order of the Red Button of the First Class, on the recommendation of the Governor of Hunan, for having done much in the way of suppressing the robbers in Fung Sai District, whilst he held office in the province of Hunan. Yesterday the different officials called at his yamen to offer him their congratulations.

SERIOUS FIRE.

A fire occurred this afternoon at Shap-pai-po. At time of writing the fire has not yet been got under control.

VICEROY SHUM'S LITTLE REQUEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st December.

It is learnt from a Peking telegram, that H.E. Shum Chun Hatten, Viceroy designate of Yunnan and Kweichow, wired to the Government at Peking stating that as the provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow are very poor provinces, a loan of \$1,000,000 must be raised before he can proceed to take up the new post.

FIRE AT SAP-PAT-PO.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, a fire broke out, through the bursting of a kerosene oil lamp in the premises of Wah On, foreign goods dealer in Sap-pat-po. The fire was so furious at one time, that it was feared great damage would be done to the neighbourhood, which is a very busy one. Fortunately, it was extinguished after some difficulty. The building in which the fire originated, was seriously damaged, but it is insured for \$10,000.

OLD CUSTOM.

H.E. Viceroy Chow proposes to issue a proclamation forbidding the students of both private and Government schools, from using military bugles, and sounding bugles. The students will only be allowed three hours a week for calisthenics. He also intends to order those who have cut off their queues, to restore their hair to their former state within three months. Those who infringe these regulations will be seriously punished.

RAILWAY REGULATIONS.

Mr. Chan Kung Yu of Hongkong has on many occasions protested against the regulations of the Yuet-han Railway Company, which were drawn up by President Chang To Chai and others, but did not prove satisfactory to the public. Mr. Chan has been unanimously selected as president of the shareholders. Yesterday, he and his brother, Mr. Chan Chiu Yu, and some others were heartily received by a number of shareholders.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PROGRESS.

A fire occurred at Sun Tso Lum Street at 2 o'clock this afternoon, destroyed several buildings. The flames burnt brightly up to the Canton Hankow Railway wharves and destroyed the Government Bund Work Department's natched, facing the wharves. The fire is not yet out, and there is a high wind blowing. There is great fear that it will do extensive damage.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Noon.

Buyers—National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$762, H.K. & C. M. Steamboats \$27, Raubs \$81, Kowloon Wharves \$91, Hongkong Lands \$16, Humphreys Estate \$12, Dairy Farms \$16, Cements \$20, Electric \$152, Watsons \$112.

Sellers—Hongkong Banks \$82, Canton Insurance \$597, Hongkong Bank \$335, Indo-China \$59, China and Manilla \$21, Douglas \$17, Shell Transport \$30, Hongkong Dock \$145, West Point \$50, Hongkong Cotton \$13, China Borneo \$10, Ices \$235, Ropes \$22, China Light and Power \$10, Powells \$8.

Sales—Union Insurance \$76, China Sugars \$127, Raubs \$82, Shanghai Docks \$1, 100 in Shanghai, Steam Waterboats \$7.

Nominal—China Fires, \$95, Hongkong Wharves \$12, 235, Hongkong Hotels \$122, China Providents \$91, Tramways \$216.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadorie & Co. write on the 21st inst.—The transactions during the week have been mostly confined to Indo-Chinese, which have again been the medium of a large business

at advancing rates, but the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks sales at \$80 and \$815 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to 24.

Marine Insurance—Cantons are obtainable at \$99. Union and Amers. Sata, are at \$762 and \$763 and \$760 and there are buyers at \$760.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have changed hands at \$91. Hongkong Fires have been sold at \$135 and offering at this price.

Shipping—China and Manilla have declined to \$21 and Douglas to \$37, without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamers have been in good demand to the North and a brisk business has been done at advancing rates up to 106, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transport are quoted at 30. Star Ferries have buyers at \$16 and \$17 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries—China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a low price. London are weaker at \$11.

Mining—Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$16. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$8.

Tocks, Wharves and Godowns—Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at 193, 503 and 504, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have declined to \$145. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$104 at which rate they are now selling.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings—Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$17. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$14.

Cotton Mills—Ewos are quoted \$1. 63, ex the dividend of \$10, to per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous—China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning News are at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$5, and shares can be placed at \$1, her rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$203, and Ices can be obtained at \$335. Langkats have buyers at \$1. 231, ex the dividend of \$1, 74 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$1. 87. Laundrys have found buyers at \$53. United Assets have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$154.

FRIIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Lambs and Rogge write under date 18th inst. freight rates continue extremely dull. Very little doing anywhere, and what little business is showing is generally not so reliable for the low rates quoted, and the impossibility in most cases of combining somehow and doing away with long ballast trips. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged boats has steadily increased since last writing, and altogether the position, as far as the immediate future is concerned, is highly unsatisfactory.

The spring's prospects continue to be judged favourably, more especially as far as Saigon is concerned, where the same reasons are given for the low rates quoted, and the impossibility in most cases of combining somehow and doing away with long ballast trips. Under the circumstances the number of disengaged boats has steadily increased since last writing, and altogether the position, as far as the immediate future is concerned, is highly unsatisfactory.

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His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, has been pleased to appoint Arthur Barrim Ogle, lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to be his Aide-de-Camp, with effect from this date.

M. F. A. Hazeland, in consequence of the departure of Mr. T. Sercombe Smith from the Magistracy for Colonial Secretary, at as first police magistrate in the large Court at the Magistracy on Monday. Mr. Q. A. D. Melbourne presided as second magistrate in the small Court.

SIR Mayhew Nabon, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Hongkong, will arrive here by the mail, but will not land, says the *Singapore Free Press*. He will board the *Diadem* (Capt. Unwinville) and proceed by her to Batavia, as he is going for a short stay in Java to recruit after his recent accident.

THE following proclamation was issued on Thursday by the police—A reward of \$1,000 is offered for information which may lead to the apprehension of the person or persons who were concerned in the murder of Mr. John Robertson Gray, Chief Clerk at the Kowloon Dock, in his house at No. 22, Dock Villa, Hungshing, about midnight, on the 14th December, 1906.

PETER Rohman, chief officer of the steamship *Lara*, proceeded against Chap E, his quartermaster, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, to-day, on a charge of stealing a wrench and a nail, valued \$15, the property of the ship, the quartermaster, pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to jail for three weeks.

"Was the watch concealed?" asked Mr. F. A. Hazeland of a foreigner, who was a witness in a larceny case, at the Police Court, on Tuesday. There was a long pause. "Do you know the meaning of the word 'concealed'?" again queried the Court. "What do you mean by the word concealed?" asked the witness. And then the Court proceeded to define the meaning of the word, and the case went on.

A MARRIED woman named Wong "Ng", residing at No. 5, Shau-ki-wan West, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in her possession twenty-five sticks of dynamite and twenty-seven detonators without a licence from the police. She produced \$15 as bail money and was released. She did not put in an appearance at the Police Court, this morning, when the case was called and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne forfeited her bail.

Mrs. Schmidt, of No. 25, Wong-nei-chong Road, laid a complaint recently against one Miss Nibel Goldown, of No. 7, "Wild Dell," for disorderly behaviour. The complainant alleged that the behaviour of Miss Goldown was such as to provoke a breach of the peace. The case came on for hearing at the Police Court, on Tuesday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, and was adjourned until Thursday forenoon to enable the defence to engage a solicitor.

THE *Hongkong Telegraph* on Saturday last reported that an Indian, who said that he was a watchman, employed by the Steam Laundry Company, was being detained by the police on suspicion of being concerned in the recent robbery, which took place at Tai Shek Mo, near Kowloon (City, on Friday night, in which a matched builder was robbed by a band of Indians. This Indian was brought up for identification on Saturday, and as the matched builder failed to recognise him the suspect was released from custody.

AN unknown Chinaman lost his life early on Thursday by falling in the street from a scaffolding fifty feet high. He was found by a hawk, lying in a gutter in an unconscious condition, bleeding freely from his mouth, ear and nose, and notice was given to the police. He was removed to hospital, where he died shortly after admittance. It is the opinion of the police that the Chinaman went up the scaffolding with the intention of entering house No. 2, Wing Lok Street, for unlawful purposes, but his hold while

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

大英

號二十月二十年十第

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RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent.
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receives Money in Current Account at the
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accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—
For 12 months 4½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
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No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.
H. PINCKNEY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [20]
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-
MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)
ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£1,125,000)
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Do. 6 months 4 per do.
Do. 3 months 3½ per do.
Do. 1 month 3 per do.

L. ENGEL,
Agent.
Hongkong, 28th February, 1906. [287]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

AID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000
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RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPORTION.....\$10,000,000

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DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
H. E. R. HUNTER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1906. [21]
DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000

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Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1906. [24]

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

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Subscribed Capital FL. 10,000,000 (£833,333).
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Sub-Office—THE HAGUE.
Head Agency—BATAVIA.

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Berlin: Deutsche Bank.
Brussels: Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.
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THE BANK buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
Letters of Credit payable in all important places
of the world and transacts every description of
Banking and Exchange business.

INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Account at the rate of 2½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits: 12 months 4½ per annum.
Do. 6 months 4 per do.
Do. 3 months 3½ per do.
Do. 1 month 3 per do.

J. BOETTJE,
Manager.
16, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [1044]

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL ON REMARKS.

SHANGHAI and JAPAN..... { BORNEO } About 13th } Freight and
Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.M.S. } December } Passage

SHANGHAI..... { DELTA } About 28th } Freight and
Capt. C. L. Daniel } December } Passage

LONDON, &c. via usual Ports { DELHI } 29th Dec. } See Special
Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.M.S. } Noon } Advertisement

For Further Particulars, apply to

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

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STORE

WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL

6 p.m. on Friday, 21st instant.

4 p.m. on Saturday, 22nd "

on Monday, 24th "

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [140]

V. O. S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST

LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [146]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND

MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

LIMITED.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO MACAO.

SATURDAY, 22nd December.

THE Company's Steamship

"HONAM"

will depart from the COMPANY'S WHARF at 2 P.M.

Returning departure from Macao about 7.30 P.M.

Return Fare, 1st Class..... \$4.00

" " returning on Sunday..... 5.00

" " and Class, available to return on Sunday or Monday 2.00

OTHER RATES AS USUAL.

SUNDAY, 23rd December.

Time of departure from Hongkong 9.30 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF.

from Macao 3 P.M.

A second departure from Hongkong to Macao at 2 P.M.

Luncheon and Refreshments supplied on board.

Popular Excursion Rates as usual.

Children under 12 years Half-Price. NO CHITS will be accepted, and servants' passages must be paid for.

W. E. CLARKE

Agent/Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906. [1076]

Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA

(MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE:—SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH:—24, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH:—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 100, HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy,

Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Utsunomiya, Yokohama,

Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru, Kyoto, Fukuoka, Hakodate, Tokyo, Yokohama,

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Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kure, Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Maizuru,

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "POWAN,"2,358 tons.....Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "FATSHAN,"2,360 "....." R. D. Thomas.
 "KINSHAN,"1,995 "....." J. J. Losius.
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"2,363 tons.....Captain H. D. Jones.
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M.
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9.30 A.M., and a second departure about 7 P.M.
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7.30 A.M.
 On Saturdays a Second Departure about 7.30 P.M. On Sundays at 3 P.M. (See Special Express).

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"219 tons.....Captain T. Hamlin.
 Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H. K. C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"588 tons.....Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING,"569 "....." C. Butchart.
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.,

Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1906.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR, THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJIMAHU.....	JAPAN	Second half December	JAVA PORTS	Second half December
TJILATJAP...	JAVA	First half January	JAPAN	First half January
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	Second half January	JAVA PORTS	Second half January
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	Second half January	JAPAN	Second half January
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	First half February	JAVA PORTS	First half February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE HEAD AGENCY

OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Telephone No. 375,
YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

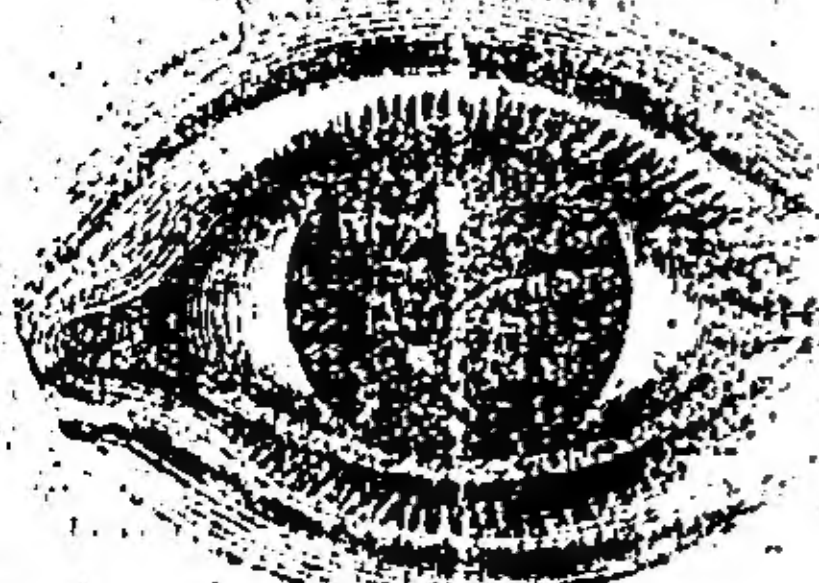
Fare for the Round Trip

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted by Electricity. For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1906.

EYES



RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, 27th November, 1905.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN,

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

MERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY,

37, DES VORUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1906.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY,

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1904.

Mails.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

and Luggage.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in Russia.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STREAMERS. SAILING DATES.
 PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 22nd January, 1907.
 SEYDLITZ WEDNESDAY, 16th January.
 PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 30th January.
 GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 13th February.
 PREUSSEN WEDNESDAY, 27th February.
 PRINZESS ALICE WEDNESDAY, 13th March.
 PRINZ LUDWIG WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
 ZIETEN WEDNESDAY, 10th April.
 PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD WEDNESDAY, 24th April.
 PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH WEDNESDAY, 8th May.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH, Captain E. Malchow, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 31st December; Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 1st January, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 1st January. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than 5.40 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Steward. Passage Money payable in local currency at current sight Bank rate of exchange on the day of payment.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR ...	£61. 0. 0	£42. 0. 0	£23. 0. 0
Return	91. 0. 0	63. 0. 0	33. 0. 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN and HAMBURG	65. 0. 0	44. 0. 0	24. 0. 0
Return	97. 0. 0	66. 0. 0	35. 0. 0

* TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:

VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR ...	64. 0. 0	44. 0. 0	26. 0. 0
Return	115. 0. 0	79. 0. 0	47. 0. 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	68. 0. 0	46. 0. 0	27. 0. 0
Return	123. 0. 0	83. 0. 0	49. 0. 0

* In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltarr and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

STREAMERS. TONS. SAILING DATES.
 SANDAKAN1,793.....FRIDAY, 4th January, 1907.
 MANILA1,790.....FRIDAY, 1st February.
 PRINZ WALDEMAR3,227.....THURSDAY, 28th February.

ON FRIDAY, the 4th day of January, 1907, at Noon, the Steamship SANDAKAN, Captain Wendig, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO MANILA	\$50.00	\$30.00	\$20.00
Return	\$80.00	\$50.00	\$30.00
TO NEW GUINEA	£28. 0. 0	£18. 0. 0	£14. 0. 0
Return	£42. 0. 0	£28. 0. 0	£21. 0. 0
TO BRISBANE	£30. 0. 0	£20. 0. 0	£14. 0. 0
Return	£44. 0. 0	£30. 0. 0	£21. 0. 0
TO SYDNEY	£33. 0. 0	£23. 0. 0	£15. 0. 0
Return	£47. 0. 0	£33. 0. 0	£22. 0. 0
TO MELBOURNE	£34. 0. 0	£24. 0. 0	£16. 0. 0
Return	£48. 0. 0	£34. 0. 0	£23. 0. 0
TO YOKOHAMA	\$80.00	\$60.00	\$40.00
Return	\$120.00	\$90.00	\$60.00
TO KOBE	\$95.00	\$70.00	\$50.00
Return	\$140.00	\$100.00	\$70.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

	1st Class
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer	£97. 0. 0
TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA	96. 0. 0

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co.'s Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

FOR

STREAMERS

ABOUT

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA } PRINZ HEINRICH WEDNESDAY, 2nd Jan.
 SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA } GNEISENAU WEDNESDAY, 16th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co.'s steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:

	1st Class
TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON	£62. 0. 0
TO BREMEN	63. 0. 0
TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG	65. 0. 0
TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR	65. 0. 0

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 614 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.5 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Dredge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. D. O. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Sootta, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[39]

XMAS 1906 XMAS

SWEETS, FONDANTS, MARRONS GLACES.
 FRENCH, ENGLISH AND SWISS
 CHOCOLATES AND BON-BONS.

Liqueurs of the most renowned French Brands.

CHAMPAGNES, BURGUNDIES AND
 CLARETS
 OF THE CHOICEST VINTAGES.

Before making your purchases you should inspect
 our stock.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

69, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

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NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO., LTD.,

BEARS TO NOTIFY CONSUMERS AND THE PUBLIC THAT ON AND FROM

1ST JANUARY, 1907,

The Price of Gas will be Reduced to
 \$2.75 per 1,000 Cubic Feet.

THE Company takes this opportunity of pointing out the advantages in cheapness and safety of Gas lighting over any other form of illumination, and of inviting inspection of its Showrooms at West Point and Yau-ma-tei, Kowloon, in which can be seen every description of Gas apparatus suitable for lighting, heating, or cooking.

GEORGE CURRY,

Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1906.

[192]

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. till 9 P.M. My 33 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many other of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 5,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1904.

[5]

Hotels.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

PLUNKET'S GAP, the PEAK, near the TRAM TERMINUS, Tel. 56.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1906.

[51]

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOM.

PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS.

HOT and COLD WATER throughout.

ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS

(if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR in each

floor.

TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.

For Terms, &c., apply to the

MANAGER.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1905.

[12]

Intimation.

Powell's

GRAND
XMAS BAZAAR

OPEN TILL 6 P.M. DAILY.

TOYS

INNUMERABLE

From 20 cents to \$50 each.

Tea Sets, Kitchen Sets, Pianos, Doll's Houses, Doll's Furniture, Doll's Perambulators, Soldiers, Foot-balls, Air Guns, Trumpets, Boats, Trains, Carts, Swings, Noah's Arks, Cricket Sets, Rooking Horses, Hobby Horses, &c., &c.

DOLLS

From 50 cents to \$30 each.

Dressed Dolls, Undressed Dolls, Rubber Dolls, Woollen Dolls, Squeaky Dolls, Walking Dolls, Squeaking Dolls, Rag Dolls, and all sorts of Dolls.

ANIMALS

A Regular "Menagerie."

BARNUM and BAILEY are nowhere in it.

Elephants, Camels, Lions, Tizers, Leopards, Bears, Rhinoceri, Wolves, Foxes, Cows, Pigs, Sheep, Goats, Monkeys, Gorillas, Squirrels, Cats, Pug Dogs, Setters, Pointers, Greyhounds, Bloodhounds, Short Dogs, Long Dogs, Big Dogs, Little Dogs.

GAMES

Pip-Pip, Spring Heeled Jack, Plucked Roosters, Fuzzy Wuzzy, Minnows-in-Wells, Figgeries, Tivoli Board, Frog Skittles, Hooker, &c., &c., &c.

Many of which are enough to make a CAT LAUGH.

Thousands of

XMAS TREE
ORNAMENTS.

&c., &c., &c.

Powell's

BAZAAR.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906.

To Let.

TO-LET.

No. 8, D'AGUIAR STREET, suitable for

SHOP AND DWELLING HOUSE,

at present occupied by Messrs. K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & Co., who will shortly remove

to No. 64, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Apply to—

K. A. J. CHOTIRMALL & Co.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1906. [519]

TO LET.

EUROPEAN SHOPS, OFFICES, and GODOWNS (suitable for Dry Goods Storage) at No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, formerly occupied by Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.

Apply to—

HO TUNG,
Comptroller Department,
Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1906. [1919]

TO LET.

ONE GODOWN, at EAST POINT, close to the Water, suitable for the storage of any Cargo.
Floor Area 6,100 square feet.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1906. [1009]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on PRAYA EAST, near East Point.

Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1906. [1142]

TO LET.

A FLAT and THREE ROOMS, near the Hongkong Bank, suitable for Offices. Moderate rental.

Apply to—

X. Y. Z.
C/o Hongkong Telegraph.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1906. [1013]

TO LET.

NO. 1, WEST END TERRACE, Shamene, Canton.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1183]

TO LET.

"RANFURLY" CONDUIT ROAD. OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS on PRAYA EAST.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in RYON TERRACE.

A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 14th December, 1906. [71]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1906. [780]

TO LET.

NO. 8 and 16, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD, No. 51, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.

Apply to—

HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1906. [1073]

Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong 28th May, 1895. [18]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION

A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF CHINESE PORCELAIN.
A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR COLLECTORS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

on Saturday,

the 29th DECEMBER, 1906, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at his SALES ROOMS, Duddell Street.

A Very Fine and Valuable Collection of RARE OLD CHINESE PORCELAIN, specially selected, embracing works from the reigns of the Ming Dynasty, Kanghi, Yong-ching, K'anglung, K'ahing and Tow Kwang.

A Choice Lot of OLD JADES, CRYSTALS, AGATES and EMBROIDERIES. N.B.—All pieces described in the Catalogue as belonging to certain periods are guaranteed to be "GENUINE."

TERMS:—As Usual.
Catalogues will be issued.
On View from Thursday, the 27th December, 1906.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

on MONDAY,

the 24th December, 1906, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, (corner of Ice House Street).

AN ASSORTMENT OF ARTICLES suitable for Xmas and New Year's Gifts:

ALSO
30 Cases, PERINET and PILS CHAMPAGNE, 70 Cases COGNAC—MARIE, BRIZARD and ROGER 3 STARS, 100 Cases SCOTCH WHISKY;

AND
101 Boxes MESSINA CIGARS.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. [1217]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 99 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 99 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upst. Price
1	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
2	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
3	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
4	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
5	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
6	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
7	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
8	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
9	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
10	Hung Hom	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1200]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 24th day of December, 1906, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Ten Lots of CROWN LAND, at Shaikwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Upst. Price
1	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
2	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
3	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
4	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
5	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
6	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
7	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
8	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
9	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000
10	Shaikwan	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1	10,000	10,000

Hongkong, 15th December, 1906. [1201]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

TO THE OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BYE-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN DIVISION of the CITY OF VICTORIA occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of November and December.

N.B.—The word "Throughout" used in this notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room and Staircase, all Cubicle Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs both in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Back Yard should have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed but must be Cleaned.

The Western Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

G. A. WOODCOCK,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1906. [1202]

Intimations.

XMAS! XMAS! XMAS!

DO not make your Xmas Purchases before you see—

A. CHAZALON & CO.,
4, Queen's Road Central.

Who have just received the Finest Assortment of ENGLISH and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY from the best makers of London and Paris.

ALSO
A Large Variety of LIQUORS, BORDEAUX, PORT, SHERRY, WHISKY, &c., &c., from the most renowned houses in France and other foreign countries.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1216]

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 6 of 1895, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, respectively.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906. [1215]

SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION.

THE THIRD DANCE of the SCOTTISH MASONIC QUADRILLE ASSOCIATION will be held in the City Hall, on THURSDAY, January 3rd. Members desirous of obtaining invitations are requested to send a late Ferry to Kowloon will run at 1.30 A.M.

JOHN J. BLAKE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906. [1212]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF ARTHUR MYERS, Late of VICTORIA, HONGKONG, FORMERLY MASON, KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAYS, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Court has, by virtue of Section 18 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting to the 20th day of January, 1907, for sending in Claims against the above Estate.

All Creditors are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned before the said date.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1906.
ARATHOON SETH,
Official Administrator.

HARBOUR MASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that the GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:

On FRIDAY, the 28th December, 1906, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., in a North-Westerly direction, at ranges up to 10,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 28th, 29th and 30th January, 1907, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, the 31st January, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 1st and 2nd February, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 4th, 5th and 6th February, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., in a Westerly direction, at ranges up to 6,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

On THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 7th, 8th and 9th February, from 10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M., in a North-Easterly direction, at ranges up to 8,000 yards, commencing at 7 P.M., and finishing at 9.30 P.M.

If the weather is unfavourable on any of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.

All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

CHARLES WM. BECKWITH,
Lieut. R.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1906. [1218]

IN THE DAWN CHAMBER.

BY ELISA PARKER.

Dear, you have spoiled all other men for me. And made them alien to my happiness. You have discovered an unknown recess. In Love's great house of ancient masonry. There on the window's wide expanse. We sat the dawn's rose-dimpled hands. The shadowed hills—Dawn, the high prophetic. Who calls the rolling world continually.

The other rooms in Love's house are confined To views of the valley, and the walls adorning.

Are motions of uncertainty and warning—The thousand reservations of the mind. 'Tis only in this chamber that I find The outlook on the hills and on the morning.

From "The Dawn" (October).

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE "EMPERESS OF CHINA."

BAD DEATH OF A FOREIGNER.

At the International Hospital, Kobe, on Tuesday (11th inst.) night, at about 10.30 John Walker died as the result of injuries received by falling down a stairway on board the Canadian-Pacific steamer "Empress of China."

From inquiries made by a representative of the Japan Chronicle it appears that the deceased went ashore at Yokohama, on arrival of the Empress from Vancouver, and after returning to the vessel late in the evening fell down a stairway which is reserved for the use of second-class passengers who are occasionally berthed with the first-class. Mr. Walker was one of the passengers so accommodated.

No one actually saw him fall, but he was found unconscious at the foot of the stairs by the ship's officers. He was at once put to bed, and received every possible attention on board until the ship arrived at Kobe early on Tuesday morning, when he was immediately taken to the International Hospital. On examination by the doctors there it was found that the unfortunate man had sustained a very severe fracture of the skull, and although everything that could be done for him was done, he expired on Tuesday night without recovering consciousness.

We understand that Mr. Walker, who was only 28 years of age, had been engaged as engineer with Messrs. Platt Brothers, of Oldham, England, and had started for Japan to fulfil a three years' engagement with the Kantaguchi planning Company, Ltd. Sincere sympathy will be extended by the community generally with the relatives and friends of Mr. Walker in England.

THE SHANGHAI FRAUDS.

The steamer "Shawmut" on arrival from the Orient at Vancouver on the 19th ultimo, as already briefly reported, was met at William Head by provincial police officers, a police sergeant, and a constable who arrested Frederick Monteir Goode, alias W. W. Payne, aged 24 years, an Australian, at the instance of the British Consul-General at Shanghai, who cabled information charging Goode with forgery and embezzlement of the sum of £300 from the Shanghai Electric and Asbestos Company of Shanghai, of which he was secretary. He admits his identity and the offence, and will return without extradition as soon as an officer arrives from China.

Goode is a young man of prepossessing appearance, says a Vancouver exchange, and no suspicion was held by the other passengers of the liner that he was the man sought when the police officers boarded the steamer. He had been a member of the groups in the various entertainments on board the vessel, and was popular with the other passengers.

When the police sergeant joined some of the passengers forward Goode was among the number. The description cabled mentioned a pince-nez and curly hair—the barber had seen to the change of the curly hair to a short cut and the pince-nez were gone; but the officer noticed the little red lines left on the side of the nose of wearers of such glasses and he stepped toward the young man, who was on the passenger-list as "W. W. Payne."

"Mr. Goode," said the police officer. The young man turned quickly:—"Yes, sir." Then he coloured—recognising that he had admitted his identity and the offence.

"You know what I want you for, Goode?" queried Sergeant Murray.

"Oh yes," he replied resignedly.

It seems that Goode, who has been in Port Augusta, Western Australia, and has been in commercial life in the Orient—at Aden, at Shanghai—had a good position with the Shanghai company. He was the trusted secretary and sent cheques to the president and manager for signature, they signing same, as a rule, without question. He made two cheques payable to bearer which they signed and he cashed these and took the money. There is little of this now in his possession, and the decoration on a silver cigar-case among his effects is mute evidence as to where the money went; moreover he does not deny it. Engraved on the corner of the cigar case is the word "Ethel"; it is the Christian name of a woman for whom he became enamoured, and he spent this money to give her pleasure, then disappeared, making his way to Shimoda, on a Japanese steamer, and going to Yokohama by train embarking at the latter port on the "Shawmut."

After his departure the Japanese police were asked to investigate his whereabouts and they reported to Shanghai that he had sailed for Victoria by the "Shawmut." The British Consul-General at Shanghai then cabled to Victoria, and the provincial police arrested the fugitive on arrival.

Intimations.

DONE BY TRYING.

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working away at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "Impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell, and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that in

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION the "Impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detested, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for. Use it freely and confidently for Anemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. H. B. Aikin, F. R. C. P., London, M. D. C. M., Victoria University, M. B., Toronto University, Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampol's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles." It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose. "It represents the dawn of progress." At chemists everywhere.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [71]

NIKKO CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS, in all kinds of JAPANESE FINE ART CURIOS, TEA SETS, and SATSUMA WARE.

At Moderate Prices.
Orders Promptly Executed.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1906. [510]

THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.



Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF
CUSTOMERS
OUR STORE

WINE AND SPIRIT
DEPARTMENT

WILL REMAIN OPEN

UNTIL

6 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd Dec.

7 p.m. on MONDAY, 24th,

(Xmas Eve).

On XMAS DAY and BOXING DAY

the hours of business will be

From 10 a.m. until 1 p.m.

THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY

will remain open until

7 p.m. on MONDAY, 24th Dec.

(Xmas Eve).

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Subscription rates (in advance).
Daily—\$30 per annum.
Weekly—\$15 per annum.
The daily rate is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. (On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.)
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

MARRIAGE.

On November 8, at San Francisco, Cal., JAMES D. SULLIVAN, formerly of Shanghai, to JOSEPHINE GENOVA HAYES, of San Francisco, Cal.

DEATH.

On December 15, WILLIAM CHARLES FURMAN, at Shanghai.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

THE KOWLOON TRAGEDY.

The tardy announcement that the police authorities were offering a reward for information regarding the murderer of Mr. J. R. Craik, who was engaged at the Kowloon Dock, has been received with a certain amount of melancholy satisfaction. The authorities had been blamed for waiting until the "hue and cry" was over before they appealed to the curiosity of the informer, but it appears they had sound and solid reasons for adopting that attitude. The question was considered whether it would then be wise—at the time the Colony was riving with indignation at the atrocious blood-thirstiness of the murder—to offer a reward. It was feared that one of those concerned in the deed would turn informer and give King's Evidence in the hope of saving his neck. The indignation of the public reacted on the police who determined that if any one of those associated with the murder was caught he would be made to suffer the extreme penalty of his crime. Nobody can blame them for hesitating to offer a reward for information in these circumstances. But a week has passed and the police seem to be as far as ever from tracking down the criminal or criminals whom Mr. Craik was done to death. It is therefore important that, before the matter had been forgotten or lost sight of amid the interests of the moment, the European and Chinese communities should be

stirred up to trace the murderer. Each of us has an interest in this matter, for if it is possible that a miscreant can scale the walls of the dockyard and evade the numerous watchmen who are stationed throughout the premises, commit a dastardly crime in the very heart of the European settlement, and escape unnoticed, if such things can happen with impunity under these conditions what might not be done in houses where Europeans are isolated, where help could not be readily obtained, and where there was nothing even to suggest the motive for the act? It is no reflection on the energy of the police that they have so far failed to hale the criminal to justice. They have done their best, but from the first they have been, we presume, working on nothing, not a thread of a clue having been discovered. Even the theories of the specialists in detection have had to be abandoned, the inevitable end of the search being a blank wall. It was suggested that there was reason to believe that the murder was the work of the Triad Society. That may or may not be a sound supposition, but it is a well known fact that Hungnam and Yammat are flooded with members of that mischievous body, which originated in evil and whose deeds are invariably swamped in blood. Would it not be well if the police gave their attention to the members of the Triad on the peninsula? At one time we read every day of the trials on Triad Society dens, and learned with satisfaction that the Court had dealt with the accused in a fit and proper manner. Now we hear of nothing except gambling raids, when a few coolies, seeking to pass the time by tossing for cents, are dragged before the Court and fined amounts which hardly cover the cost of their removal to the lock-up. In view of the danger which exists to the community if these Triad Society criminals are allowed to go at large we would suggest that the gamblers might be left alone for a time while the police force concentrated its efforts in locating the various meeting-places of the Triad members and stamping them out as one exterminates the plague. It is also said that many of the coolies at the Docks, those of Hakka birth, are known to be members of this infamous group of oriental nihilists and a watch might be kept on their movements. Of course, none of these innovations will avenge the murder of Mr. Craik, but they may lead to the safety of those left behind. If the murderer was a Chinese employed at the docks we may take it for granted that he has long since found shelter in the depths of Canton's slums and no energy on the part of the police, or the public, will ever bring him to judgment, was committed without the slightest show of reason. If it turns out in the end that it was the act of a burglar who being surprised while practising his nefarious calling, attempted to regain liberty by over-powering his antagonist, and then realising that his efforts had resulted in murder, we shall not be surprised.

SECONDARY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS.

There is much to be said in favour of the proposal to establish a higher grade school for girls in Hongkong. While ample provision has been made for the education of boys up to the standard necessary to meet the requirements of the preliminary examination at the universities, no effort has been made to provide secondary education for girls and until the present scheme was mooted there was no indication that the needs of girls, from an educational point of view, were likely to be met. Everyone will agree that it is quite as essential in these democratic days that the future mothers of Hongkong should have an opportunity of developing their intelligence along educational lines as it is that boys should be instructed in the higher branches of general knowledge. Queen's College and St. Joseph's College are admirably equipped for the position of training boys for entrance to the universities at home, and even if the pupils halt on completing their course at the local secondary schools they have still acquired an intuition of the vast fields of power stretching before them and may continue their studies in private. They are also well fitted to take their share in the work of the world and to compete with those who have had the advantages of a public school education in the mother country. Not so with girls. The whole idea of those who established schools for the feminine section of the community seems to have been based on the assumption that if a girl could embroider a handkerchief prettily, convert an old skirt into an anti-macassar, make a chaise gracefully, and retire backwards without breaking her neck then nothing further was necessary. Perhaps she was taught to sweep a floor and construct an omelette, but there was always the presumption that she would marry well and be freed from the drudgery of looking after a home, leaving such practical work to the servants. Of course she was quite able to read a novel—in English—or dally with a penny novelette, but the foreign telegrams in the newspapers

conveyed nothing to her mind, and those who discussed affairs of broad interest were either frumps or blue-stockings. That was the average result of a purely elementary education in Hongkong. Those who could afford it sent their daughters to England, but there are miserably few who can afford that luxury nowadays. It was therefore desirable that a secondary education should be provided for girls in the Colony. The promoter of the new Higher Grade School for Girls is Mrs. Tuxford, who, in a circular just issued, remarks quite properly that "to make it a success the essentials, of course, must be thorough and conscientious teaching, unhampered by any religious restrictions." Much force lies in the last clause; yet in the syllabus it is laid down that religious instruction will be one of the features of the curriculum. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that if a secondary institution for girls is to succeed it must be absolutely unsectarian. There are so many sects represented in Hongkong, holding conflicting views of religious history, that it would be practically impossible to teach religious knowledge, which presumably means an understanding of the Bible according to Protestant tenets, without offending the parents and disturbing the religious faith of the pupils. A girl who is old enough to enter a secondary school has already been well grounded in the faith of her parents, and we cannot conceive why any outsider should undertake the grave responsibility of unsettling the child's beliefs. If the school is to be run on Protestant lines well and good, but can it be expected that Roman Catholic girls will attend? One of the items on the syllabus is singing. That is surely an unnecessary feature, for if a girl in her teens has a voice at all she should go to a specialist in singing; if she has none, singing as a class lesson is a mockery. What is most likely to militate against the school's success is the scale of fees, which are \$30 a term, each term lasting about three months. Few households of the middle class can afford that amount at the present moment, and if there were two or three girls in a family desirous of obtaining a secondary education, even if the fees were reduced for taking a quantity, the idea would be entirely out of the question. Those who could afford \$30 could afford to send their daughters to England. The scheme of opening a Higher Grade School for Girls is undoubtedly a good one, subject to the remarks we have made. If religious matters be cut out and another thought given to the spending powers of the average family in Hongkong then there is every likelihood that the school will be a success and prove a teacher, whose references are beyond cavil, and we trust she will accomplish her mission in providing a secondary education for the girls of Hongkong.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This morning four naval vessels of the American fleet arrived in port, when the usual salutes were exchanged. These vessels were the U.S. battleship *West Virginia*, flying the flag of Admiral Bronson, and the U.S. cruisers *Pennsylvania*, *Maryland* and *Colorado*.

PETER Rohman, chief officer of the steamship *Lisa*, proceeded after Chan E, his quartermaster, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, today, on a charge of stealing a wrench and a chain, total value \$25; the property of the ship. The quartermaster pleaded guilty to the charge and was sent to goal for three weeks.

A MARRIED woman named Wong Ng, residing at No. 15, Shan-ki-wai West, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having in her possession twenty-five sticks of dynamite and twenty-seven detonators without a licence from the police. She produced \$75 as bail money and was released. She did not put in an appearance at the Police Court, this morning, when the case was called and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne forfeited her bail.

THREE hawkers were arraigned before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, this morning, in the Police Court, on a charge of keeping an "eating house" in Des Voeux Road Central, where food and refreshments were sold, without a permit from the Colonial Secretary. The defendants pleaded guilty. The police said that an eating house licence costs only \$20 a year. These men, so they said, paid \$6 as rent to the owner of a private lane and started business straight away, forgetting all about licences, thereby saving \$14. They were fined \$10 each.

CHARLES Frank Nielson, a seaman employed on board the steamer *Stella*, was arrested in the Central district yesterday afternoon as he was about to return to his ship on the complaint of Andrew Swiridow, an inmate of the Sailors' Home, who alleged that Nielson got a sum of money from him by means of a trick. What was the nature of the trick is not at present known. The charge entered against Nielson is that he, on the 18th instant, obtained, under false pretences, the sum of £2 and 35 in fifty-cent pieces from the complainant. He was taken before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, today, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Detective Cuthbert, who had charge of the case, applied for a remand, adding that Detective Sergeant Merion was making inquiries regarding the affair. The adjournment was allowed.

CHRISTMAS GOODS.

POWELL'S FANCY BAZAAR.

To use a very common expression it may safely be said that the enterprising firm of Powell and Company, who have their habitation in Alexandra Building, have "spread themselves" in their efforts to cater this year for the wants of old and young of both sexes, and their display of Christmas goods this year would certainly appear to have achieved a record for this Colony. While the general purchasing public see the results in the dainty and attractive articles displayed, they think or not of the long and serious labour and thought the energetic manager, Mr. H. Eyre, with his assistants, has had to give to the work of ordering what should prove most suitable for the requirements of the residents of the Colony at this very particular season of the year, when all men's and women's thoughts turn to "good-will and cheer," and the little ones are on the tip-toe of excited anticipation as to what will fill their stockings.

There are rocking horses of the most life-like and restive description, prancing side by side with the more sedate domestic hobby-horse. There are beautifully finished and upholstered doll's perambulators, cricket sets to suit our budding Graces; toy pianos, upon which real tunes—even though the key-board be limited—can be played, guns and soldiers to please the tastes of future Kitcheners, and enough animals, ferocious and domestic, of every description to furnish a hundred Zoots.

The dolls, which form the most important feature of the exhibition, deserve very special mention for themselves. There are French dolls, and English dolls, and dolls of every possible nationality, dressed and undressed, blonde and brunette, of all sizes and complexions, to suit the critical tastes of the most fastidious little maiden.

Amongst one of the finest shows of dolls we have seen in the Far East are to be found dolls mechanical, wax dolls, porcelain dolls, performing niggers and clowns, Spanish Gitanas, "dames of high degree," and squeaking "infants in arms." One of the best, perhaps, in the stock is a really very handsome doll, with long "real hair," encased in a box which also contains, rolls, puffs, curls, fringes, hairpins, curling-tongs, and spirit lamp, together with a book of instructions, compiled by a Court hair-dresser, as to how to dress the hair in accordance with the latest and most up-to-date modes. And all this is obtainable for a very modest sum, and should prove, as to the book of instructions, acceptable even to the "girls of an older growth," who wish to be quite in the front rank of fashion. Among the games are marvellous novelties, unique in design and most ingenious of invention. Here we have "Pulling out the rooster's tail," and even as we see it we can, in fancy, hear the "crows" of delight of the youngsters as its mode of operation is explained. Next we find building materials for "Raising a new town," games of chance for prizes, games for boys, games for girls, games for all. Among the most attractive of the articles, which can scarcely be called "toys," are miniature motor-cars, with rubber-tyres, bell, lamp and all complete; fine models of naval boats, from H.M.S. *Dracnought* to the smallest torpedo destroyers, together with pleasure yachts of perfect proportion and build. But while Messrs. Powell and Co. have devoted so much attention to the care of the little ones' wants at this season, the elders are not forgotten, and in all the departments are to be found most attractive articles for the "grown-ups," especially—selected, with the utmost care and forethought, to meet the requirements of the presently approaching season, with all its variety of fashions and entertainments. Amid all this wealth of choice and artistic articles, displayed to magnetize the contents from the public purse into the coffers of the enterprising firm, one, and perhaps the most important of all, is the remarkably low—even most reasonable—prices at which this variety of good things is offered, for each article has been arranged with due regard to existing conditions of exchange, and priced at the lowest possible figure—always a very serious consideration at this season of "hand in pocket," and a question which Messrs. Powell and Co. have been most careful not to lose sight of, and for that reason, apart from all others, they deserve the fullest support of a discerning public.

CARELESS DRIVING.

THREE-YEAR OLD CHILD HURT.

Ip Wai, a truckman of Yau-mat, was released on \$250 bail by Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court, this morning, to come up for sentence on Monday next. The charge against him was that of carelessly driving a truck at Yau-mat yesterday and causing bodily harm to a three-year old boy, Chan Kwai by name, who is at present under treatment for his injuries in the Tung Wa Hospital. The defendant is a truckman employed on the reclamation works at Yau-mat. Trucks, run on rails, are engaged to remove earth from the hillside to the foreshore. Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon the defendant had charge of one of these loaded trucks and was returning to the foreshore at a fast rate. Little Chan Kwai was playing about the road and did not see the truck coming. The defendant, it was asserted, paid no attention to what was ahead of him, but went recklessly on. When the truck was a few yards away the boy made to cross the track and was knocked down, the wheels of the truck passing over his wrist. He was removed to hospital by the police in a serious condition and the truckman arrested.

At St. Petersburg the longest day has nineteen hours, the shortest five hours.

ROYALTY IN HONGKONG.

ARRIVAL OF THE "BIRMA."

The arrival of the East Asiatic Company's vessel *Birma* this afternoon, with H.R.H. Prince Valdemar of Denmark and H.R.H. Prince George of Greece on board, was signalled by the usual royal salute from H.M.S. *Tamar*. The *Birma* was formerly the *Tantalus Castle* of Sir Donald Currie's line, running between England and South Africa. Although rather old-fashioned to the nautical eye, she should afford excellent accommodation for the royal passengers. The *Birma* is visiting various ports at which the East Asiatic Company has business establishments, the object being to afford the chief director of the Company, Mr. Anderson, an opportunity of seeing for himself how the ramifications of the concern may be extended or improved. The royal tourists are stated to have no interest in the commercial side of the expedition, having merely taken advantage of the trip to make an enjoyable excursion to the Orient. As they are travelling in their private capacity, the royal flag was not hoisted on the *Birma*. It is expected that the vessel will remain in Hongkong for three or four days.

THE HON. COLONIAL SECRETARY.

It is rumoured that the position of Police Judge of the Supreme Court at Singapore has been offered to Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, Colonial Secretary, Hongkong. Inquiries made by our representative in official circles, however, did not elicit any confirmation.

In *Who's Who in the Far East*, we find the following—

Smith, Hon. Thomas Sercombe (Hongkong) B.A., LL.B.; Acting Colonial Secretary; b. Feb. 4, 1859. Entered the service as a cadet in 1882, and passed in 1886. Held appointments of acting Registrar General and acting Police Magistrate; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in Nov. 1893; appointed acting Police Magistrate in 1895, and acting Police Judge in 1896; acting Colonial Treasurer, 1897; acting Colonial Secretary in 1898; Police Magistrate from July, 1898; held positions of acting Police Judge, Acting Colonial Secretary, during 1899 and 1901; resumed duty as Police Magistrate in 1902, and was appointed Police Judge in 1904, which position he held until 1904; is at present Acting Colonial Secretary, *Recreation*; Cricketer; frequently played in Interport Matches. Club: Hongkong. Address: Peak, Hongkong.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

VICEROY SHUM'S LITTLE REQUEST.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st December.
It is learnt from a Peking telegram, that H.E. Shum Chun Hanen, Viceroy designate of Yunnan and Kweichow, wired to the Governor of Yunnan and Kweichow are very poor provinces, a loan of \$1,000,000 must be raised before he can proceed to take up the new post.

FIRE AT SAP-PAT-PO.
At a p.m. yesterday, a fire broke out, through the bursting of a kerosene oil lamp in the premises of Wah On, foreign goods dealer in Sap-pat-po. The fire was so furious at one time, that it was feared great damage would be done to the neighbourhood, which is a very busy one. Fortunately, it was extinguished, after some difficulty. The building in which the fire originated was seriously damaged, but it is insured for \$10,000.

OLD CUSTOM.
H.E. Viceroy Chow proposes to issue a proclamation forbidding the students of both private and Government schools, from using military bugles, and sounding bugles. The students will only be allowed three hours a week for calisthenics. He also intends to order those who have cut off their queues, to restore their hair to their former state within three months. Those who infringe these regulations will be seriously punished.

RAILWAY REGULATIONS.
Mr. Chan Kung Yu of Hongkong has on many occasions protested against the regulations of the Yue-han Railway Company, which were drawn up by President Chang To Chai and others, but did not prove satisfactory to the public. Mr. Chan has been unanimously selected as president of the shareholders. Yesterday, he and his brother, Mr. Chan Chik Yn, and some others, were heartily received by a number of shareholders.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN PROGRESS.
A fire occurred at Sun Tao Liao Street at a o'clock this afternoon and destroyed several buildings. The flames burnt right up to the Canton Hankow Railway wharves, and destroyed the Government Bund Work Department's attached, facing the wharves. The fire is not yet out, and there is a high wind blowing. There is great fear that it will do extensive damage.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 22nd at 11.45 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over E. Japan, and risen elsewhere, particularly over S. China and the Loochoos.

The depression is over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and the high pressure area remains over the continent to the North of the Yangtze.

Hard monsoon is expected to continue to prevail in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

FORECAST.
1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, drizzling rain.
2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, strong to a gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooks, N.E. winds, strong.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 3.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY INDIAN SOLDIERS.

LONG STANDING ACTION ADJUDICATED.

The long standing case between Mr. F. W. Goldring and the Indian soldiers at Kowloon which was set for hearing 15 days ago, was called on this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, but had to be adjourned again because of the absence of the Indian soldiers. According to Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, solicitor for the Indians, the Indians were communicated with, but had heard nothing from them. There are two summonses in the case. The first is the one in which Mr. Goldring alleges assault on October 15th last, at Kowloon, and the second is against Mr. Goldring and Mr. Barlow for assaulting the soldiers.

Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Dwyer and Bowley, Crown Solicitors, represented the complainant in the first case, while Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grier, defended the Indians.

When the case was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Mr. Wilkinson immediately begged for another adjournment. When the case was last before the Court, he said, a letter was sent to the parties who were and are still in camp. He expected the response to be back by Christmas and if the Court gave him a remand he would undertake to see the case.

Mr. Morrell said he objected to a remand and observed that he did not know if the man were in the Colony.

Mr. Wilkinson—They are here.

Mr. Morrell—Then I must apply for a warrant for their arrest.

His Worship—Oh, no! I cannot give you a warrant.

Mr. Morrell—The case is being put off and put off and put off. I object to the manner the case is being conducted. I here appears to have been no effort made to get the men here.

Mr. Wilkinson contended that he had written twice to his clients and he objected to the things Mr. Morrell had said.

His Worship stated that he could not issue a warrant because the men were not here and he must, certainly, grant a remand, but he thought they should have been present.

Mr. Morrell thought it was simply a case of "contempt of Court."

His Worship gave Mr. Wilkinson to understand that he must undertake to see that his clients were present at the next hearing.

Mr. Wilkinson said could not undertake to do that, but he would try to get the men.

Mr. Morrell asked the Court to allow him costs as he had been to Court several times in this case.

His Worship said he had no power to grant costs.

"Then will your Worship strike off the charge against my clients? The parties are not here," said Mr. Morrell.

His Worship replied that he could not do so and adjourned the case until next Saturday, informing the defendants' solicitor that he must see his clients were present.

ZADKIEL'S PROPHECIES.

NEXT YEAR TO BE A BAD ONE FOR RULERS AND GOVERNMENTS.

"Zadkiel's Almanac and Ephemeris" for 1907, which contains the "voice of the stars," foretells an exciting year. The present Government appear to have no lucky star, for in nearly every month the prophet warns them against some approaching disaster.

The year is to open well, however. "Jupiter is supreme in Cancer, the tropical sign, at the birth of the new year, and as the same benefic planet had lately risen at the winter solstice in trine aspect with the ruling planet, Mars, of Great Britain, a good beginning for our beloved country may assuredly be anticipated; albeit political turmoil will soon attend." But in February the House of Commons will be "the scene of great excitement," and the British Government will be in a quagmire—one of their number will be in some personal danger.

In March a warning is made to the Government about naval disarmament, and in the following month, "inasmuch as Mars meets with the opposition of Jupiter, the conjunction with Uranus (hence, and remains in the same tropical sign until October 1st, the day of more than six months—a most important epoch for India is now inaugurated). Let the British Government and the Viceroy accept this serious warning that a great crisis is at hand."

As the result of the affliction of the sun and moon at their anniversaries in May, "two European sovereigns, a certain Royal Duke and a popular Earl, will see the involved in trouble or ill health." The following month there are further misfortunes for India and Afghanistan, July is more fortunate; "Jupiter, being now free from the hostile rays of Mars, benefits Scotland and other countries, subject to Cancer." On August 29 Mars is in conjunction with Uranus again in the sixth degree of Capricornus, and "accidents and explosions will soon follow in the southeast of Europe and to India," while in September accidents, explosions and fires will afflict New York.

"There will be sickness in high places" in October and "the Government will be in a very salubrious condition." A furious storm may be looked for in November, and during the last month of the year there will be "a change in the personnel of the Cabinet and in that of the Common Council of the city."

SHIPPING AND MAILES.

MAILES OVER.

French (*Salat*) 24th inst.
Australian (*Chinghi*) 24th inst.
Indian (*Aradon*) 25th inst.
Indian (*Lightning*) 24th inst.
American (*America*) 24th inst.
Indian (*Kutana*) 24th inst.
Australian (*Taiwan*) 24th inst.

The Boston Tea Ship Co. has a ship sailing from Kobe on 22nd inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Hakata Maru*, Japanese line, left Singapore for this port on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

The N. Y. K. s.s. *Kumano Maru*, Japanese line, left Nagasaki for this port on 21st inst. and is expected here on 27th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

[Continued.]

The Education Bill.

LONDON, 20th December. The motion in the House of Lords, protesting against the House of Commons' procedure re the Education Bill, was adopted by 138 to 52.

Lord Lansdowne then put a resolution that the House insisted on the amendments. This means that the Bill is dead.

Later.

The Lords and the Education Bill.

Lord Lansdowne's motion, insisting on the amendments to the Education Bill, was adopted by 138 to 52.

Lord Crew laid the responsibility for wrecking the Bill, on the opposition.

The newspapers all agree that the country is on the eve of the most bitter controversy.

WUCHOW NOTES.

Wuchow, 18th December, 1906. The U.S.S. *Calliope* and the German gunboat *Tingtau* have called at Wuchow during the past week, and helped to lighten this port up. The *Tingtau* made a fairly lengthy stay which was appreciated by the local residents. H.M.S. *Robin* is due at Wuchow for Xmas week, and the local Recreation Club is eagerly looking forward to her arrival, and rumours of cricket and football matches are in the air.

LOWNESS OF THE RIVER.

The river has been falling rather rapidly, and consequently local steamers have not been able to take or bring full cargoes, as only 7 feet of water is to be had on the bar. A number of the West River steamers have lately gone ashore, at the Kai Lung Chow Channel, but luckily no damage is reported. The Customs authorities have carefully buoyed this winter channel, but notwithstanding this the boats from Hongkong get aground now and then. In two or three cases, cargo boats have been sent down to Kai Lung Chow to lighten the vessels ashore, but this entails an additional expense to the shipping company. The watermark is now 3" below zero.

DISBANDED SOLDIERS.

On the 16th December, about 2,000 Chinese soldiers arrived from Canton, in a large number of junks. These soldiers are all foreign-drilled and look a fine body of men. They were disbanded in Canton, and are passing through Wuchow en route for Yunnan via the new port of Nanning. Local Chinese say that these troops are proceeding to the province of Yunnan, where they are to be re-organized and are under the command of Viceroy Shum, late of Canton, whom they are going to rejoin in Yunnan. The soldiers have been very orderly during their stay here; but the constant blowing of discordant bugles and trumpets is pretty trying to the uncivilized ear.

NANNING.

Considerable speculation is rife as to when the new port of Nanning will really be opened. Local opinion is that it will be some day in the very near future and some say shortly after the Chinese New Year. It is significant that a number of panteons, cargo-boats, house-boats, etc., are being rapidly constructed, all intended for Nanning.

HONGKONG CARGO-BOATS.

The Wuchow river foreshore presents a very busy appearance just now, and a large number of cargo-boats are being built for Hongkong. Some of these cargo-boats are built "to order," but a large number are being constructed "on spec," but will no doubt find a ready market in Hongkong. The boats are of the usual Hongkong type, and are well built of good hard wood. Boat building is quite an important local industry and the Wuchow boat builders are being kept very busy just now, and seem glad of it. The workmanship and materials are both thorough, and there's no scamping, so that the owners can rely on good value for their money.

SPORT.

A novel innovation was the sight of the sailors of the German gunboat *Tingtau* playing Association Football. The game was new to them, but they took very kindly to it, and will in time make a very useful team. Two or three games were played between the *Tingtau* and the Wuchow Recreation Club, and though there wasn't much skill displayed on either side it was robust and apparently keenly enjoyed by both sides. The *Tingtau's* team are now very keen on "Fuss ball," as they call it, and intend challenging Canton next week.

SOCIAL.

Arrangements are being made for a concert and some theatricals for the Christmas week, and everyone in this port is looking forward to the forthcoming "Show" as it will help to break the regular monotony. There is an abundance of local talent. With the help of H.M.S. *Robin* a good evening's entertainment may be expected. The weather, however, does not seem a bit Christmasy, as it is blissing hot for this time of the year, the thermometer registering 78° to 80° in the shade, every day. A spell of cool weather will be very "warmly" welcomed.

THE "TANSAN" BUILDING DISPUTE.

Yesterday, says the *Japan Chronicle* of 17th inst., in the Kobe Chibo Saibansho before Judge Anki and two Associate Judges, an action came on for hearing, brought by J. Clifford Wilkinson, of Kobe, against the Shimoda Building Company of Yokohama, for damages amounting to ¥1,142, in respect of loss in consequence of alleged defective construction of the buildings of the "Tansan" works.

The defendant did not appear, and Messrs. Yamashita and Wakayashi, who represented plaintiff, applied that judgment should be given in default of defendant, and after hearing the petition, the Court announced that judgment would be given to plaintiff, the 15th inst.

ANTRO-PHILING SOCIETY.

MASS MEETING IN SHANGHAI.

A mass meeting of the Tien Tzu Hui and its supporters was held in the Town Hall yesterday, says the *N.C.D. News* of 17th inst., the occasion being the transfer of the books and documents, together with the general control of the organization to the Chinese Committee. The Chinese tickets announced that the proceedings would commence at 2 p.m., but before the time arrived, the hall was packed with a waiting crowd. When the time appointed arrived, the hall was packed as it has never been packed before. The attendance is estimated at between two and four thousand, and the larger estimate is probably nearer the mark. Every available inch of the Town Hall was occupied, and spectators crowded even into the gallery and the window recesses. The walls of the hall were draped with Chinese flags, and a large platform was erected at the west end for the accommodation of officials and foreign guests. For nearly two hours a continuous stream of Chinese, men and women, poured into the hall. When it seemed that the hall could contain no more they still continued to enter, while those who had already gained admittance good-naturedly allowed themselves to be packed even closer in making room for new-comers. When the long programme commenced those on the platform looked down on a sea of human heads. The proceedings were most orderly throughout. The speakers were listened to with close attention, and each telling remark was loudly applauded. There was really no necessity for the presence of stewards holding high a piece of cardboard with the single character "silence," for those present had come to listen, and listen they did to the best of their ability. Most of the speeches, of course, were in Chinese, but to those foreigners who did not understand the language the dense crowd was a sight well worth seeing. On the platform were Mrs. Archibald Little, and most of the ladies of the executive committee; with their Excellencies Li Hai-huan, Shen Tun-ho, Chou Wan-tang, Mr. Kuan (Mixed Court Magistrate), Mr. Tsing Shao-ching (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), and Messrs. Mah Sheng-pah and Mao.

After a selection of music had been rendered by the Metropole Band, the Chairman H.E. Shen Tun-ho, welcomed the assembly and explained the object which brought them together. Mrs. Archibald Little then addressed the meeting. Dr. Gilbert Reid interpreting her remarks. She said that when the idea of starting the Society was first mooted foreigners thought it the silliest idea they had ever heard of. She and nine friends gathered round a table on April 2, 1905 and each engaged to give or collect ten dollars. It was from this humble beginning the Tien Tzu Hui started. The first tract they selected for publication was by a Chinese lady. Since then a million tracts had been printed in Shanghai alone. She thought one of the best ways of distributing tracts was to the students at the examinations, and she also mentioned other suitable ways of forwarding the movement. The Committee had got up several competitions for the best essays against foot-binding, and for the best shoes for natural and unbound feet. It had met regularly once a month, except during the very hot weather, and she commended this custom to the new Chinese Committee. The Society had correspondents, with or without organized committees, in 18 Chinese cities, and she herself had addressed meetings in seven out of the eight viceregal capitals, besides twenty-six other cities. Mrs. Little then narrated the steps she took to procure the Imperial Edict against foot-binding, and mentioned that she had received nothing but courtesy and kindness from the Chinese officials and people. Finally she wished the blessing of heaven to rest on those Chinese men who took up the task of setting the women of China on their feet.

Mrs. Little then handed to H.E. Shen Tun-ho the ten annual reports of work done; samples of all the Chinese tracts issued; the Chinese collecting book; the Society's records and an authorization to obtain its remaining stock of literature. She mentioned that the Society was being started on its new era with \$600 worth of literature, and a staff of about fifty honorary secretaries throughout the Empire.

After the applause with which Mrs. Little's remarks were received had subsided Mr. Tong Kai-son, one of the Honorary Secretaries of the committee, expressed regret at bidding Mrs. Little farewell, and said that the Society's works spoke for themselves. The new committee would endeavour to carry on the work, though he was not so sanguine as Mrs. Little was, about its being done better in the future. He then presented Mrs. Little and the Chairman with medals commemorating the occasion.

A lengthy programme followed. Mr. Dzu, accompanied by Miss Yen, played a cornet solo. This girls of the Tien Tzu Hui school sang a song, and also gave a realistic representation of the evils of foot-binding on the platform. H.E. Li Hai-huan in a short but spirited speech described foot-binding as a vulgar custom, and wished the Society every success. Taoist Mah Sheng-pah delivered a powerful oration on reform in the family, the irony of his remarks particularly appealing to his hearers. Finally H.E. Shen Tun-ho came to the front of the platform and unfurled a dragon flag. Then amidst cheers, and music by the band the meeting dispersed. Those who attended it will remember it as an epoch-making gathering in the history of China.

It seems that it is the uncanny things that are

canned.

ASTRONOMY was first brought to Europe by

the Moors.

TURKEY lost Greece and Serbia in the same

year 1829.

The most difficult of animal products to find

a substitute for is whalebone.

H.B. CHOW KU.

AND THE WAMHOI PRISON.

[From a Correspondent.]

Canton, 20th December. Railway, School, College, and judicial matters not requiring for the moment, his further personal attention, H.E. Chow Ku has turned his attention in the direction of the Wamhoi Prison. H.E. has had two lengthy interviews with the Magistrate of Namhoi upon the subject of the reforms in the prison. He then asked the Magistrate if the sum of \$15,000, set aside for the rebuilding and enlarging of the prison would be sufficient, and was informed that it would be sufficient to cover the cost. H.E. told the Magistrate that he had given him much pleasure to hear that the latter had gone seriously into the question, and recommended the reforms mentioned. H.E. was the more pleased at this because when he held the post of Provincial Treasurer in the north, a certain German Consul (old H.E. that he had been inside the Wamhoi prison, and found that it was "worse than hell." H.E. congratulated the Magistrate on his action in the matter.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

Buyers: National Banks \$47, Union Insurance \$760, H.K. C. & M. Steamboats \$27, Raubs \$84, Kowloon Wharves \$91, Hongkong Lands \$105, Humphreys Estate \$114, Dairy Farms \$16, Cements \$204, Electrics \$153, Watsons \$114.

Sellers: Hongkong Banks \$825, Canton Insurance \$274, Hongkong Fire \$335, Indo-Chinese \$95, China and Manila \$21, Douglas \$37, Shell Transport \$30, Hongkong Docks \$145, West Point \$50, Hongkong Cottons \$13, China Borneo \$10, Ice \$35, Ropes \$22, China Light and Power \$10, Powells \$8.

Sales: Union Insurance \$76, China Sugars \$174, Raubs \$84, Shanghai Docks \$11, 109 in Shanghai, Steam Waterboats \$7.

Nominal: China Fires \$55, Hongkong Wharves \$11, Hongkong Hotels \$112, China Providents \$94 Tramways \$216.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on the 21st inst.: "The transactions during the week have been mostly confined to Indo-Chinese, which have again been the medium of a large business at advancing rates, otherwise the volume of business has been small, and of an unimportant character."

Banks: Hongkong and Shanghai Banks after sales at \$810 and \$815 close with sellers at the latter rate. The London quotation has risen to £94.

Marine Insurance: Canteons are obtainable at \$207. Unions are firmer. Sales are reported at \$76 1/2 and \$760 and there are buyers at \$760.

Fire Insurance: China Fires have changed hands at \$93. Hongkong Fire has been sold at \$335 and offering at this price.

Shipping: China and Manila have declined to \$11 and Douglas to \$37 without any business. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are in request at \$27. Indo-Chinese have been in good demand in the North and a brisk business has been done at advancing rates up to \$36, the market closing somewhat quieter, with shares offering at this price. Shell Transport are quoted at \$30. Star Ferries have buyers at \$61 and \$174 for the old and new shares respectively.

Refineries: China Sugars have experienced another drop to \$130 at which rate they are offering, and shares can probably be had at a lower price. Luzon are weaker at \$11.

Mining: Chinese Engineering have maintained their position, and are in demand at \$110.60. Raubs have been dealt in at \$8 and \$8 1/2.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns: Kowloon Wharves have found buyers at \$93, \$93 1/2 and \$94, closing firm at the latter rate. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have weakened to \$345. Shanghai Docks have declined to \$114 at which price sales have taken place. Hongkong Wharves have improved to \$114.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings: Hongkong Lands are strong at \$105. Shanghai Lands are in demand at \$114. Humphreys Estates can be placed at \$114.

Cotton Mills: Ewas are quoted \$11, ex the dividend of \$11 to per share, paid on the 18th December. The other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

Miscellaneous: China Providents have changed hands at \$91. South China Morning Posts have been sold at \$12 and \$13. Dairy Farms have buyers at \$6, and shares can be placed at a higher rate. Green Island Cements have changed hands at \$203, and ices can be obtained at \$235. Langkats have buyers at \$11. 23 1/2, ex the dividend of \$11. 7 1/2 paid on the 15th December. Sumatras are in demand at \$11. 8 1/2. Laundries have found buyers at \$52. United Abateos have improved to \$10. Hongkong Electric have found investors at \$15 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Do. demand 2/3 1/2
Do. 4 months sight 2/3 1/2
France-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
America-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
India T.T. demand 2/3 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Singapore T.T. 2/3 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2
Java-Bank T.T. 2/3 1/2

Buying.

4 months sight L/C 2/3 1/2
6 months sight L/C 2/3 1/2
30 days sight San Francisco & New York 2/3 1/2
4 months sight do 2/3 1/2
30 days sight Sydney and Melbourne 2/3 1/2
4 months sight France 2/3 1/2
4 months sight India 2/3 1/2
4 months sight Germany 2/3 1/2
Bank of England rate 2/3 1/2
Sovereigns 2/3 1/2

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather to-day a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the main hall of St. Joseph's College at four o'clock this afternoon, the day being a red-letter day for the pupils of the College—the distribution of prizes. Functionally at the time mentioned Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, who was accompanied by Lady Pigott, arrived and presided. When everyone was settled.

The Brother Director said: "Sir Francis Pigott, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am sorry to have to state that H.E. the Governor, notwithstanding his great desire to be present to-day, is unable to, owing to his absence from the Colony. H.E. has always shown such a very keen interest in the cause of education, that we really consider it a great loss to be deprived of his able criticism on the working of St. Joseph's College for the past year. But the presence of Sir Francis Pigott fully compensates us for our loss. Yes, we are proud to have in our midst the Chief Justice of the Colony who, notwithstanding the multiplicity of his occupations, has come to preside at our prizegiving here to-day. His Honour marks thereby the vital importance he attaches to the education of youth. In reviewing the work of the school for the year 1906 we have reason to be satisfied with the results obtained. We have made a complete change in the three lowest standards. At present the Chinese and the non-Chinese are entirely separated in the first, second and third standards. This was done in view of the transfer of the Cathedral School to St. Joseph's College, and also of giving more care to the Chinese and non-Chinese respectively. This arrangement promises to give good results. The attendance is much better than it was in previous years, nevertheless there is much room for improvement still. My last year's remarks respecting the non-sensical birthday absences bore good fruit in many cases. I must however say that some boys were again absent on that 'chimerical' account. The following figures will speak of the regularity of the boys of the College. We had 217 school days in the year, 25 boys put up the full number. The average attendance of 100 of the most regular boys was 214.9 days. The conduct of the boys is very good at present. All undesirable are resolutely discarded. The special subjects taught in the school are doing very well. Between twenty and thirty boys follow a regular and systematic typewriting training. Thanks to the generosity of his Lordship the Bishop and the Rev. Bro. Gabriel this year we have been able to procure four additional typewriters during the year. Our shorthand class is doing admirably well. We presented twelve boys for Sir Isaac Pitman's third class certificate, and I am glad to be able to say all succeeded in satisfying the examiners. Later five were presented for the third class and nine for the second class certificate. Of these five presented for the third class and seven out of the nine presented for the second obtained certificates. An attempt was made to get up an interesting and instructive library for the higher standards, and at present we have a pretty collection of good and instructive reading for the boys. We shall be thankful to all who may contribute to its enlargement. The results of the Oxford Examinations were most satisfactory. The one boy presented for the senior came out in the honours list; four boys passed in the junior division, and eleven in the preliminary. We remarked that many of our boys secured the note "Good" which speaks highly of the excellence of the work presented by them. The hygiene competition was also a success for St. Joseph's College. Master John Fern came out first boy and thus secured the \$100 scholarship so graciously offered by H.E. the Governor. The boys presented for the shield competition came out second notwithstanding the low average age of the team, and the short time they had studied the subject. This year, owing to special reasons, we did not present any competitors for the shield. I have to thank many of the parents for the very great care they take in the weekly report and the monthly examinations of their sons, these latter will certainly reap abundant fruits from this parental vigilance. Our boys continue to take a keen interest in the inter-school sports, but they will always be handicapped so long as they are limited to such a scanty playground. They also take much interest in drill which is being given regularly since the commencement of the scholastic year. Special attention was given to the remarks of the Inspector of Schools in last year's report, and we have reason to believe that we have corrected all the weak points as may be inferred from this year's report."

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS. Staff: Bro. Sylvester (Director) and nine Assistant Masters. Discipline and organization: Very good. Sanitation: Very satisfactory. Floor Space: Sufficient for 524 pupils. Apparatus: Very satisfactory. There is a steady renewal of worn out and old-fashioned apparatus. English: Colloquial.—Great pains are taken to improve the speech of the junior standards. There is a noticeable improvement in this respect. Reading: Good. Several sets of readers are in use, the subject matter of which is explained in an interesting and stimulating manner. Writing: Greatly improved. Compositions are neat and handwriting is generally very good. Standard VII which is much stronger numerically than last year, still showed up some rather sketchy work and the punctuation is very faulty. Sentences are often too long and involved, though two papers were excellent. Standard V which did badly last year is now well up to the mark.

Geography: Standard III failed rather badly in an examination on the Canton province. It is curious that facts of local interest seem so often to be those least studied. As usual boys know more about the grand canal than about the Canton-Hankow Railway, and in this re-

spect the Chinese boys were the worst offenders. Standard V have done on the whole in a long syllabus. The history of the countries studied might have been better known. Answers should be given in complete sentences and the article and verb should not be omitted as is often done. The highest standards were examined on England, with the object of eliciting how far the course of visual instruction has given them a clearer insight into the real nature of the country. The course had to be somewhat hurried, and on the whole I am encouraged by the measure of success attained. But it is clear that there are immense difficulties to be overcome before home-keeping youths can acquire a lively conception of surroundings so far removed from their vision. The following descriptions of the Thames Valley are typical: "The valley of the Thames is very beautiful, especially in the evening, when the dust of London is blown up. The sun shines on it and makes it appear to be of different colours and continually changing which is called the sunset of the Thames." "The scenery of the Thames is covered with bridges and towers all along and some beautiful lighthouses."

History: The subject is very well taught, and standard V have noticeably improved. The upper standards are very well acquainted with their facts, though they do not always express them well. Mathematics: Arithmetic.—Very good in the lower standards. The written work shown up by the higher standards in as this in the two following subjects is exceedingly good both in accuracy and neatness. Algebra.—Excellent. Geometry: The work is thoroughly understood. The propositions are well written and the riders accurately solved. Hygiene: Very good. Drawing: The subject is being well taught according to the requirements of the Oxford Local.

Grant: I recommend a grant at the rate of 30/- and report the school to be "thoroughly efficient." In conclusion I beg to extend my warmest thanks to his Honour the Chief Justice for so kindly coming to distribute the prizes to the deserving boys. I also beg his Lordship the Bishop to accept our very cordial thanks for the honour conferred on us by his presence here to-day. Also the Catholic union for offering a scholarship of \$25 to the best behaved boy in the Orphanage of last year. I also sincerely thank Messrs. A. G. Romano, Consul General for Portugal, J. Machado, W. Danby, G. de Champeaux, C. E. Warren, J. J. Leiria, Ho Tung, Goncalves, Consul for Chili, Brewer & Co. Shing Kee, and Mrs. T. V. Ribeiro for their generous contribution towards our prize fund. I avail myself of the present occasion to wish all a very merry Xmas, and a bright and prosperous New Year.

Proceedings had not closed when we went to press.

Intimations.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO., LD.

TALKING MACHINES AND RECORDS.

New Stock just arrived

LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT.

MUSIC

Comic Opera Scores and Dance Music.

RECEIVED BY EVERY MAIL

Hongkong, 29th November, 1906.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

HALL'S 'BOAR'S HEAD' BRAND.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA FOREIGN STOUT.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE (RED TRIANGLE).

THE VERY FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE CELEBRATED BREWERIES OF

Messrs. A. GUINNESS, SON & Co., Ltd.,

Messrs. BASS & Co., Ltd.,

IN CASES QUARTS, PINTS, AND SPLITS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

10% DISCOUNT ALLOWED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

SOLE AGENTS: H. PRICE & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD., No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1906.

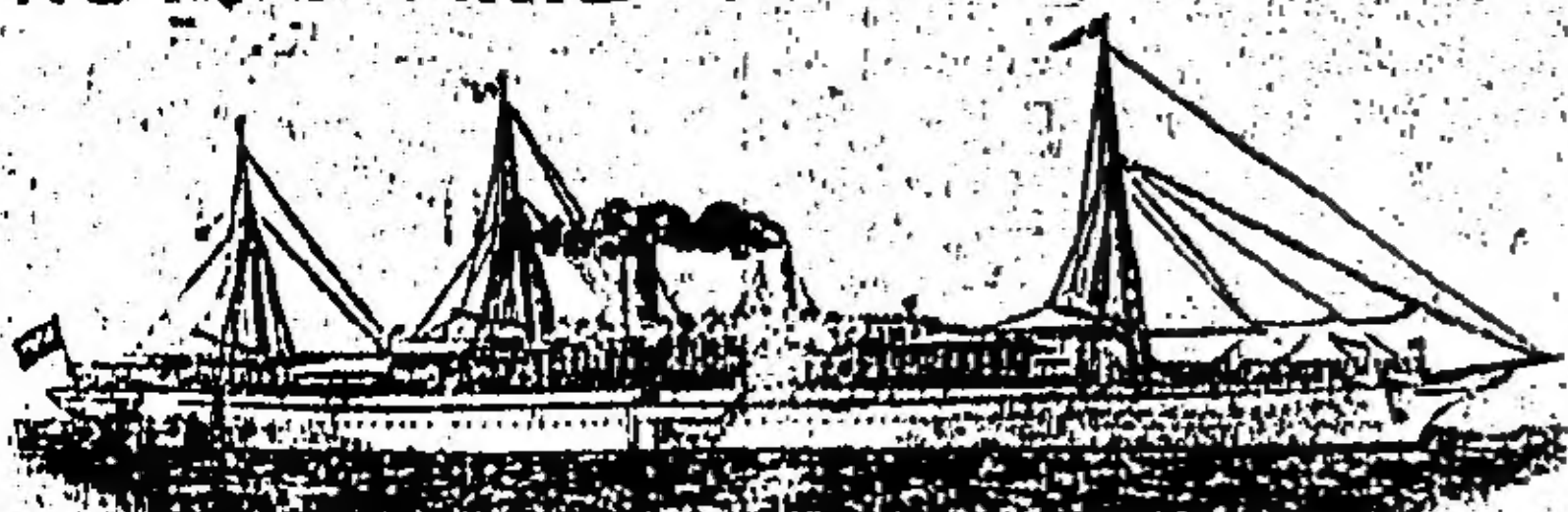
THE NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMER "KWONG TUNG" 1,135 H.P. W. WALKER.

Leaves Hongkong for Canton on each Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at 9 every evening. Leaves Canton for Hongkong on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, about 5.30 o'clock every evening.

This Fine New Steamer has unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and is lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey, \$5 (excluded). Meals \$1 each. The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.
11 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS. *(Subject to Alteration.)*

R.M.S.	Tons.	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"TARTAR".....	4,425.....	WEDNESDAY, January 9th.....	February 2nd
"EMPRESS OF CHINA".....	6,000.....	THURSDAY, January 17th.....	February 4th
"MONTEAGLE".....	3,163.....	WEDNESDAY, January 23rd.....	February 16th
"EMPRESS OF INDIA".....	6,000.....	THURSDAY, February 14th.....	March 4th
"ATHENIAN".....	3,882.....	WEDNESDAY, February 20th.....	March 16th
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN".....	6,000.....	THURSDAY, March 14th.....	April 1st

EMPRESS steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
 Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and Quebec with the Company's New Palatial "EMPRESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 29 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class.....via St. Lawrence £60. Via New York £62.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate or
Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.....£40. "£42.
R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class. Passengers booked through to all points and around THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.
For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI.....	"HANGSANG".....	TUESDAY, 25th Dec., Daylight.
SINGAPORE.....	"FAUSANG".....	THURSDAY, 27th Dec., 3 P.M.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.

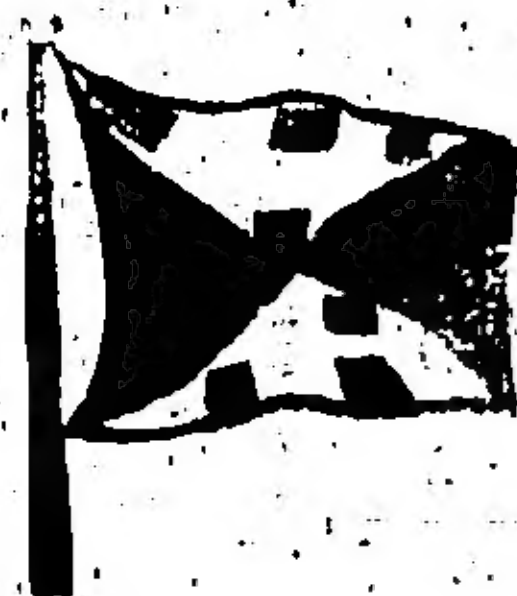
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
SHANGHAI.....	"KWANGSE".....	26th December, 4 p.m.
MANILA.....	"TEAN".....	26th " "
YOKOHAMA and KOBE.....	"OHINGTU".....	28th " "
SHANGHAI.....	"SHAOHSING".....	29th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA".....	5th January, " "
CEBU and ILOILO.....	"KAIFONG".....	5th " "

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI.....	3540	R. Almond.....	MANILA (DIRECT)	SATURDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
ZAFIRO.....	3540	R. Rodger.....	"	SATURDAY, 5th Jan., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast.)

Steamship.....About

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd November, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HAMBURG," and "HOMENSTAUEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, and provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.	Homeward.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.	FOR THE STRAITS, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE AND HAMBURG.
SILESIA.....2nd January.	C. FERRI, LAEISZ.....23rd December.
SCANDIA.....1st February.	ANDALUSIA.....3rd January.
HAMBURG.....3rd March.	HOMENSTAUEN.....11th January.
RHENANIA.....1st April.	AMBRIA.....15th January.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.	SPEZIA.....25th January.
	SILESIA.....6th February.
	FOR NEW YORK.
	VANDALIA.....5th January.
	NUBIA.....29th January.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SALAZIE,"
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched as above, on or about MONDAY, the 24th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"
Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

THE HONGKONG
STUDIO.
HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS AND ENLARGING AND COPYING in all Sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 18th September, 1906.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"BORNEO,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"PALERMO,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.
Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.
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E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

BY the new steamers "RHENANIA," "HAMBURG," and "HOMENSTAUEN." These steamers offer to the public the highest comfort yet attained in ocean travelling. They are especially built for the tropics with very large well ventilated cabins, amidships, lighted throughout by electricity, and provided in each cabin. The berths are not arranged one above the other as it has been the fashion hitherto, but the staterooms resemble ordinary sleeping rooms on shore, the berths standing like beds at either side of the cabin. As a novelty, a number of cabins are provided for single passengers. These steamers call at NAPLES and PLYMOUTH. In addition to the above steamers, the s.s. "SILESIA" and "SCANDIA" carry first class passengers. Return Tickets issued at reduced Rates through tickets issued to NEW YORK via NAPLES, SOUTHAMPTON and HAMBURG.

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SCANDIA.....1st February.	ANDALUSIA.....3rd January.
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Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.	SPEZIA.....25th January.
	SILESIA.....6th February.
	FOR NEW YORK.
	VANDALIA.....5th January.
	NUBIA.....29th January.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBORO, ANTWERP AND LONDON.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"
Captain G. W. Jackson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 2.30 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st December, 1906.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SEIDLITZ,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before THURSDAY, the 20th of December, at 3 P.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th of December, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 4th of January, 1907, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SANDAKAN,"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before WEDNESDAY, the 10th of December, at 11 A.M.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th of December will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th of December, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 29th of December, 1906, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENAVON" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th instant, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1906.

Consignees.

THE H.A. L. Steamship

"SPEZIA."

Captain Malchow, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TUESDAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SIKH," FROM GLASGOW, MIDDLESBOROUGH, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd December will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 31st, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DODWELL & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th December, 1906.

For Sale.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—broken-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its cause (they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same: the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY.

To show off these modish feelings, and experience prove that at night succeeds the day this will be more certainly secured by a course of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So far as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be repaired.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE
LIGHTED UP AFTER
and a new existence inaugurated in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "modish," "valuable." This wonderful preparation is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste, suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that it will not be speedily and permanently benefited by its use. It is a powerful restorative, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and unbroken success.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. (Price in England, 2/6 per packet. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp in white metal in a red gum seal attached to every package by order of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.)

Sold by all Chemists.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net \$4.50 per Cask ex Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER guaranteed free from Alcoholic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quart) or 5 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.
Sole Agents—
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th January 1907.

FOR SALE.

WELSBACH'S IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR 4-LIGHT GAS ARC LAMPS.

Do. BOXED LIGHTS.

Do. HARP LAMPS.

Do. MANTLES, ORN-NEYS, GLOBES, SHADES, &c., &c.,

and INCANDESCENT GASOLINE LAMPS of all descriptions from best makers.

NAPHTHA of the best kind for GASOLINE LAMPS and GASOLINE ENGINES, kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
109, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

Intimations.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

"WEEK DAYS."
7.00 a.m. to 7.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

"NIGHT CARS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "POLYNESIE" Captain Broc, will be despatched from MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 25th December, at 11 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia, with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. YARRA..... 8th January, 1907.
S.S. SALAZIE..... 22nd January.
S.S. OCEANIAN..... 5th February.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.
Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI."

Captain J. D. Andrews, R.M.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th December, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's S.S. Victoria, 6,500 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Calcutta, due in London on 9th February, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

R. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1906.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.O., AND YOKOHAMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing.
Plutades	3,753	F.G. Purinton	31st Dec.
Lysa	4,417	G.V. Williams	9th Jan.
Shawmut	5,000	E. V. Roberts	23rd Jan.
Hyades	3,753	J. Alwen	30th Jan.
Tremont	5,000	T. W. Garlick	6th Feb.

* Cargo only.

GRAND FARE, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC

LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. Shawmut and Tremont are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, 12th December, 1906.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND BUREAU CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SATSUMA"..... 19th January, 1907.

For freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

PRIZE LIST.

STANDARD I. B.

(Continued from page 5.)

F. Heio, general proficiency. C. Tchichevitch, reading and recitation. A. Tang, reading and religious knowledge. H. Ribeiro, penmanship and Sunday attendance. Luis Pintos, religious knowledge.

1ST DIVISION.

C. Rosa, general proficiency. A. Ramos, arithmetic and penmanship. G. Reich, reading and recitation. J. Ferdes, spelling and penmanship. F. Antonio, reading. J. Lima, spelling. A. Castro, geography. J. M. Ribeiro, recitation. L. Xavier, religious knowledge. V. de G. Xavier, religious knowledge. A. Leon, general attendance. A. Coelho, general attendance. E. Botelho, Sunday attendance. J. Botelho, Sunday attendance.

STANDARD I. (A.)

J. Ros, general proficiency, object lesson and recitation. R. Hyndman, geography, object lesson and religious knowledge. L. Andrade, reading, spelling and religious knowledge. Sun Dia Cheong, drawing and penmanship. L. Hyndman, arithmetic. J. Pearson, reading. C. A. Leon, recitation. C. Loureiro, penmanship. J. Lopez, geography. L. M. Orosio, spelling. J. Bernardo, drawing. U. Santos, arithmetic.

STANDARD II.

J. Pereira, general proficiency, geography, spelling, grammar, religious instruction, object lesson and recitation. L. Rabat, arithmetic, penmanship, drawing, vocal music and religious knowledge. H. L. Reich, reading, geography, object lesson and recitation. S. Margal, penmanship. V. Tuzon, arithmetic and drawing. C. Vas, reading and vocal music. H. Sequeira, spelling and grammar.

STANDARD III.

V. Gutierrez, general proficiency, English, arithmetic and hygiene. L. Ribeiro, object lesson, geography, arithmetic and hygiene. T. Baptista, vocal music and geography. Charles Ti, penmanship. F. Cruz, religious knowledge. Ed. Hyndman, reading. V. Rozario, spelling. J. Vales, object lesson. Kai Swan, drawing. L. Ribeiro, religious knowledge. Edgar Hyndman, reading. M. Pina, spelling. E. Botelho, English. Tam King Yee, arithmetic. S. B. Setna, vocal music.

STANDARD IV.

F. Rozario, general proficiency, reading, mathematics and hygiene. M. Gochuico, spelling and mathematics. N. Rozario, penmanship and religious knowledge. V. Ferdes, religious knowledge. R. Garcia, geography and drawing. A. Hemece, spelling. I. Meyer, English and hygiene. C. Gardner, history of England. Go. Keen, penmanship. F. B. Pita, history of England. L. Gargis, reading and drawing. J. Yau Loi, geography.

STANDARD V.

J. Thuan, general proficiency, English and religious knowledge. P. Pravost, reading, dictation and English history. A. Wilson, reading, dictation and English history. J. Silver, hygiene and geography. Go. Hlap, drawing. C. Sequeira, penmanship. J. Hap, Silva, geography. J. Sousa, mathematics and English. J. Tavares, drawing. A. Canizares, penmanship. P. Hing. Kee, hygiene. J. Mattos, religious knowledge.

STANDARD VI.

C. Sequeira, general proficiency, arithmetic, English history, English and geography. F. Lopes, arithmetic, English history, geography, hygiene, English. M. Sternberg, scripture. E. Marques, scripture. F. Lanrel, mathematics. P. O'Brien, drawing.

STANDARD VII.

F. M. C. Orosio, general proficiency, English, hygiene and book-keeping. P. Tsui Yan Sau, mathematics, geography, drawing and arithmetic. B. Vicina, English history. L. Laureli, book-keeping. Shortland (senior division): C. Sequis, F. M. G. Orosio, L. Vapucun, Shortland (junior division): J. Asensio, P. Tsui Yan Sau, French: John Souza, Isidor Mayer. Typewriting: R. Garcia, I. Go Hlap.

CHINESE SECTION.

STANDARD I. B.

L. Ni Yick, reading, spelling, geography and object lesson. Yeong Po Nam, arithmetic, geography and object lesson. Lo Tsung Heung, Chinese. Shing Yau, penmanship. Lam Sai Ping, Chinese. Chan Cam Fook, spelling. Lau Fook Gun, reading.

STANDARD I. A.

Im Yam, general proficiency, geography and spelling. Ho Sau Keen, Chinese and penmanship. Kong Sack, arithmetic, geography and Chinese. Kwong Ming, reading and spelling. Hee Long, reading. Ping Hing, arithmetic. Ham Sing, object lesson. Wong Kwong, penmanship. Cheng Sing, object lesson.

STANDARD II.

Wai Wing Ying, general proficiency, grammar, object lesson, Chinese and geography. Chao Pui Yim, reading and geography. Yan Ng, arithmetic, object lesson and reading. Lo Shu Fan, penmanship. Tang Lim Chee, penmanship and drawing. Lal Yik Keang, arithmetic and object lesson. Shing Sum, drawing. Lal Lau, Chinese. Fung Shu Pui, grammar.

STANDARD III.

Wong Ki Kow, reading, spelling, geography and penmanship. Ma Fun, spelling, grammar, arithmetic, and object lesson. Lam Ping Kwan, reading, object lesson, and drawing. Yeung Hong Cheong, grammar, geography, penmanship and hygiene. Wong Lin Kwong, arithmetic. Wong On Chang, drawing and vocal music. Fung Ping, vocal music. Chan Selin, Chinese.

BIRMINGHAM, Plymouth, Wick, and Penance

all have free libraries for the blind.

CHRISTIANITY is estimated to have 358 million followers; Buddhism, 340 millions.

JAMES Hogg, the Kirkcaldy shepherd, taught himself to read at the age of twenty-six.

Shipping.

Arrivals.

C. Ford, Lark, Ger. s.s., 1,072, Meyerwerdt, 21st Dec.—Shanghai 18th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

Kwong, Ch. s.s., 1,408, R. Lincoln, 22nd Dec.—Shanghai 19th Dec. Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.

Haimon, Br. s.s., 636, A. J. Robson, 22nd Dec.—Takao 20th Dec. Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kailong, Br. s.s., 680, E. Finlayson, 22nd Dec.—Cebu and Hilo 18th Dec. Sugar and Hemp.—B. & S.

Tientsin, Br. s.s., 1,217, Monkman, 22nd Dec.—Swatow 21st Dec. Gen.—B. & S.

Colorado, U.S. cruiser, 13,800, S. Stanton, 22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Maryland, U.S. cruiser, 13,500, R. R. Rogers, 22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

West Virginia, U.S. battleship, 13,500, 22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Pennsylvania, U.S. cruiser, 13,500, T. C. M. Gen., U.S.N., 22nd Dec.—Manila 19th Dec.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Masan Maru, for Swatow.

Yushu, for Shanghai.

Clara Jidisa, for Hoihow.

Phonon, for Swatow.

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Shipping.

Arrivals.

Shanduan, Ger. s.s., 1,110, G. Westall, 17th Dec.—Yokohama 19th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

Saragosa, Am. s.s., 1,218, Vitteria, 17th Dec.—Manila 18th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

Salmon, Br. s.s., 1,110, H. Knecht, 18th Dec.—Yokohama 19th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

Shahab, Br. s.s., 1,110, J. H. Scott, 18th Dec.—Yokohama 19th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

Taitan, Br. s.s., 1,110, J. H. Scott, 18th Dec.—Yokohama 19th Dec. Ballast.—H. A. L.

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Taitan, Br. s.s., 1,110, J. H

Intimations.

BEAR IN MIND

THAT THE "BEAR" BRAND

IS

PURE SWISS MILK.

Ask your Storekeeper for it. Take no other.

1. Unsweetened Condensed Milk.
2. Natural Milk Sterilized—not Condensed.
3. Sterilized PURE CREAM, contains 25% Butterfat.
4. B.A.C. Chocolate and Milk in liquid form.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
HIGHEST AWARDS.ADOPTED IN NAVAL AND
MILITARY HOSPITALS.

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO.

Stalden, Switzerland.

Agents for South China: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1906.

[1222]

NOTE, WRITING AND BOOK
PAPERS,

BY THE QUIRE OR REAM.

The Celebrated Wiggins Teape & Co.'s "3009"

Bank Wove (Blue and Cream).

T. H. Saunders's Handmade Papers.

Note and Letter Papers, with Envelopes to
match, in boxes.

For samples and prices,

Apply at—

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" OFFICE,

1, Ice House Road.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1906.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

OF

LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

ESTABLISHED 1815.

	One Case.	One Case.
	Qts.	Pla.
COGNAC	\$21.50	—
"	19.00	—
"	16.00	—
WHISKY, FINE MALL	19.00	—
" JOHN WALKER	12.00	—
" C. P. & CO'S SPECIAL BLEND	10.00	—
PORT WINE, INVALIDS	19.00	—
" DOURO	13.00	—
SHERRY, AMOROSO	19.00	—
" LA TORRE	15.25	—
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M.	38.50	40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO

SIEMSEN & CO.,

HONGKONG AGENTS.

Kowloon, 16th November, 1906.

[143]

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

FURNITURE.

DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND
ACCESSORIES.

AMATEUR WORK RECEIVES PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th Nov. 1906.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. R. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence" page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE YIELD PERCENT.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	70,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,000,000 \$10,250,000	\$1,712,472	\$1.15/- @ Ex. 2/12 = \$2.47 for first half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	\$82 1/2 sellers London 204
National Bank of China, Limited	100,000	£7	£6	\$12,735 \$150,000	\$74,099	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1905	5 1/2 %	£47
MARINE INSURANCES.								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,675,000 \$20,000	\$233,638	\$20 for 1905	6 1/2 %	£20 1/2
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	\$110,000 Tls. 100,000 Tls. 50,000	Tls. 185,549	Final of 7/16 making 15% for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 3 1/2 sellers
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$331,131 \$1,153,844 \$50,270 \$800,000 \$31,278 \$15,527	\$2,702,271	Interim div. of \$30 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$700 buyers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	\$100	\$50	\$800,000 \$31,278 \$15,527	\$508,334	\$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1904	8 1/2 %	\$160 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$2,000,000 \$25,000	\$344,898	\$6 for 1904	6 1/2 %	£95
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$2,000,000 \$1,229,928	\$422,618	\$25 for 1904	7 1/2 %	\$335 sellers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$25	\$250,000 \$25,000	\$6,563	\$1 1/2 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$21
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$500,000 \$25,000	Nil.	\$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1906	6 1/2 %	£37
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$150,000 \$144,386 \$120,000 £3,950	\$5,464	\$1 for 1st half-year 1906	7 1/2 %	\$12
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited	10,000	£10	£10	\$280,918 £3,950	£2,452	10/- @ ex. 2/12 9/16 = \$1.15	5 1/2 %	\$95 sales
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000 £100,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 55 sellers
Do. (Preference)	100,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 40,000 £100,000	Tls. 23,156	Interim div. of Tls. 3 1/2 for 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 55 buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	1,000,000	£1	£1	\$4,144 £100,000	£207,815	1/- (Coupon No. 6) for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$20
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$32,917	\$218	\$1.50 for year ending 31.12.1906	4 1/2 %	\$26 buyers \$17 1/2 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 18,200	Tls. 13,013	Interim div. of Tls. 2 account 1906	8 1/2 %	T. Tls. 47 1/2 buyers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$2,000,000 \$45,000	\$40,914	Final of \$15 making 52% for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$127 1/2
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	\$700,000 \$10,000	\$132,588	\$1 for 1905	10 1/2 %	\$21
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 100,000	Tls. 8,935	Tls. 4 (8%) for year ending 31.12.1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 80 sales
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$110,000 £26,011	£12,546	Final of 1/- (No. 7) making 2 1/2% for year ended 30.6.1906	7 1/2 %	Tls. 10.60 buyers
Central Consolidated Mining Company, Limited	100,000	G. \$10	G. \$10	none	G \$909,050	Interim of 50 cents for account 1906	10 1/2 %	G. \$10 sellers
South Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$100,000 £4,873	£8,745	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents	10 1/2 %	£8 1/2 buyers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.								
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$750,000 \$10,000	\$8,915	\$2 for 1905	4 1/2 %	\$21
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	40,000	\$10	\$10	\$400,000 \$65,160 \$20,000	\$20,040	\$2 1/2 for a/c 1906	6 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$49,500	\$392,087	\$6 for first half-year ending 30.6.1906	8 1/2 %	\$145
New Amoy Dock Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$100,000 \$18,000	\$2,221	\$1 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$16
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	50,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 487,210	Tls. 3,997	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 8 for 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	32,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 3,200,000 Tls. 57,065	Tls. 57,065	Interim div. of Tls. 8 on account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 235 sellers
Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited	2,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 250,000 Tls. 30,000	Tls. 5,668	Tls. 18 for 1905	8 1/2 %	Tls. 235 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	none	First year	10 1/2 %	Tls. 102
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$30,000	\$8,418	\$3 for year ended 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$30 sales
Central Stores, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	\$90,000 \$15,000	\$4,719	\$2.50 on \$24 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$18 buyers
Do. (new issue)	24,000	\$15	\$15	none	none	7% on \$24 for 1905	13 1/2 %	\$164 buyers
Do. (Founders)	123	\$15	\$15	none	none	None	13 1/2 %	\$104 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$600,000 \$10,075	\$10,057	\$5 for first half-year for 1906	9 1/2 %	\$112 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$250,000	\$67,839	Interim div. of \$3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	\$105 buyers
Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited	9,000	Tls. 25	Tls. 25	Tls. 225,000 Tls. 29,783	Tls. 1,935	Final of 6% = 10% for 1905	16 1/2 %	Tls. 15 sales
Hotel Metropole Company, Limited	2,000	\$100	\$100	\$200,000 \$20,000	\$4,699	Final of \$6 making \$10	12 1/2 %	\$80 sellers
Empire Estate & Finance Company, Limited	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$208,386	\$5,070	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$22 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	\$50,000 \$20,000	\$574	\$2 1/2 for 1905	6 1/2 %	\$38 sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 869,493	Tls. 5,194	Tls. 3 for half-year 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 97 buyers
Do. (new issue)	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 170,000	Tls. 5,194	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 1/2 %	Tls. 56 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	17,500	\$50	\$50	none	\$772	Interim div. of \$2 account 1906	8 1/2 %	\$50
COTTON MILLS.								
Iwo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 45,939	Tls. 64,986	Tls. 10 for year ended 31.12.1906	15 1/2 %	Tls. 63 sales
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$110,000	\$22,660	\$2 1/2 for the year ending 31.7.1906	9 1/2 %	\$15
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 150,000	Tls. 36,211	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.6.1906 (8%)	9 1/2 %	Tls. 63
Laoh-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	Tls. 30,760	Tls. 8 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 95 buyers
Suy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	5,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 1,845,616 Tls. 18,456	Tls. 35,986	Tls. 25 for 1905	7 1/2 %	Tls. 335 buyers
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Anglo-German Brewery Company, Limited	4,000	\$100	\$100	none	\$1,066	\$7 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$100 sellers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	1,000	\$100	\$100	\$100,000 \$1,000	\$1,066	1/3 per share for 1905	8 1/2 %	\$7 sellers
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$60,000 \$1,000	\$1,097	\$5 for 1905	9 1/2 %	\$9
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	none	\$1 for 1904	10 1/2 %	\$10
China Flour Mill Co., Limited	4,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 50,000 Tls. 189	Tls. 189	Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 10 for 1905	16 1/2 %	Tls. 60 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$1,000	\$1,219	60 cents for year ended 30.6.1906	8 1/2 %	\$10
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	100,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$1,581	\$1,581	80 cents for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$10 sales
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$1,875,000 \$50,000	\$2,555	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.1906	7 1/2 %	\$16 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$2,000,000 \$100,000	\$52,291	Int. div. of 75 cents for 1st year ended 30.6.1906	9 1/2 %	\$20
Hall & Holtz, Limited	27,000	\$20	\$20	\$540,000 \$180,000	\$20,893	\$2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1906	10 1/2 %	\$23 1/2 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	none	\$2,568	\$100 for 10 months ending 28.2.1906	8 1/2 %	\$158 sales
Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.	1,250	\$100	\$100	\$125,000 \$25,000	\$2,790	Int. div. of \$20 for 10 months ending 18.10.1905	10 1/2 %	\$25
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	\$125,000 \$25,000	\$3,770	Int. div. of \$4 for 1st year ended 30.6.1906	8 1/2 %	\$255
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$10,000	\$5,818	\$5 for 1905	7 1/2 %	\$25 sales
Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$2,500	\$88	Final of 5 cents making \$1 for the year	13 1/2 %	\$25 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 25,000 Tls. 27,603	Tls. 10,374	Int. div. of Tls. 7 1/2 making Tls. 30 1/2 for a/c 1906	9 1/2 %	Tls. 32 1/2 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	7,500	\$10	\$10	none	Dr. P. 34,324	None	10 1/2 %	\$3 buyers
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited (old)	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 165,000	Tls. 15,017	Interim dividend of Tls. 3 1/2 account 1906	6 1/2 %	Tls. 110 sellers
Do. (new)	8,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 400,000 Tls. 37,000	Tls. 9,751	Tls. 6 for 1904	13 1/2 %	Tls. 47 sellers
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 500,000 Tls. 24,830	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited	4,500	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 450,000 Tls. 8,000	Tls. 2,753	Interim div. of Tls. 5 account 1906	11 1/2 %	Tls. 120 sales
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 600,000 Tls. 25,000	Tls. 1,452	Interim div. of Tls. 4 on account 1906	5 1/2 %	Tls. 57 1/2 buyers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	8,175	£20	£20	Tls. 190,000 Tls. 190,000	Tls. 85,592	Interim div. of 15/- for 1st year 1906	10 1/2 %	Tls. 350 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited	7,200	£20	£20	none	Dr. 3214	None	10 1/2 %	Tls. 250 sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	4,000	\$25	\$25	\$100,000 \$5,000	none	30 cts. (old) & 15 cts. (new), car ended 31.5.1906	10 1/2 %	\$25 sales
Steam Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 200,000 Tls. 15,205	Tls. 1,012	Interim of Tls. 4 for year 1905/6	7 1/2 %	Tls. 100 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,000	\$10	\$10	\$90,000 \$25,000	\$752	70 cents for 1st year for 1st year 1906	8 1/2 %	\$10
Do. (Founders)	100	\$10	\$10	\$1,000 \$25,000	\$752	\$2.50 for 1st year for 1st year 1906	8 1/2 %	\$150
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$25,000	\$7,734	Interim of 42 cents for account 1906	8 1/2 %	\$11 1/2 buyers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$10	\$10	\$150,000 \$4,500	\$182	Final of 3 cts. making 85 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	10 1/2 %	\$8